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ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN OUR NAVY.

Of interest to officers of the Navy in general but to those of the Civil Engineer Corps and the Construction Corps in particular must be an article on "The Electric Lighting Plant of the U.S.S. Trenton," by Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Charlton, U.S.N., in the August issue of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers. He explains that the information was compiled from reports from the Trenton, recollections of officers who served in that ship, and contemporary literature. The Navy reports on the subject are very meager. He says: "The installation of an incandescent lighting plant on the U.S.S. Trenton in 1883 was the first step in the rapid electrical development which has culminated today in our electric-drive ships. Before this time there were small interior communication systems, such as call bells, thermostats and gun and torpedo firing systems, but the power involved was negligible and was supplied by wet-cell primary batteries or small hand-driven generators. An engine-driven generator of five or six horsepower was tried on the U.S.S. Hartford in 1877-78 for signaling purposes, but it never got beyond the experimental stage, and the successful development of the Very signal system put it in the discard. The present-day electrification of machinery on naval vessels, when practically every moving element receives its motion from an electric motor, and the vessel throughout is illuminated with electric lamps, makes it very difficult to visualize conditions less than forty years ago, when there were no electric lights, electric fans or electric auxiliaries. To strip the U.S.S. New Mexico, for instance, of her electric plant would be to take away her motive power, her ability to direct, serve and fire her guns, her means of steering and getting up anchor and the multitudinous systems of in-

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terior and exterior communication. True enough, our vessels forty years ago moved and fired their guns and were lighted, but their arrangements would seem of the crudest sort to-day."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Etude de Quelques Problemes de Radio Telegraphie, par H. de Bellescize (Gauthier-Villars et Cie.: Paris). Dedicated to General Ferrie, of the French army, who was at the head of that army's radio service in the World War, the author, who served under him during hostilities and who is still attached to that branch of the service, explains that in preparing this work his chief object was to condense the information he gained during his observations and studies of radiography before, during and since the war, and the results of his working out in a practical way the problems which presented themselves from day to day. He adds the observation that the domain of radiography is still, in a sense, obscure, even after its close study by scientists for the last six or seven years. The work, which is highly technical, will appeal chiefly to those who make a study of this important and scientific form of communication. Many diagrams and other illustrations accompany the text.

Germany After the Armistice, by Maurice Berger (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). The author, who was a lieutenant in the Belgian army in the World War, has produced a work that is interesting as a post-war document, while it also gives an insight into German character. It contains a preface by Baron Beyens, former Belgian Minister at Berlin. Lieutenant Berger went to Germany during the armistice period and interviewed many persons, some of whose names are particularly well known, on the general subject of the World War. They were permitted to express their views in their own way and without subsequent change in any way, stenographic notes having been taken of what they said. Among those were General von Kluck. He asserted that no terroristic methods were used by the German army in Belgium. Belgium's resistance, he said, "was, to say the least, very considerable, and had an influence which it is impossible to deny." He praised the English, French and Belgian armies, but of the Russian soldier declared he has "courage but lacks mobility." In the opinion of General Boehn, who commanded the 9th Reserve Corps in 1914, the 7th Army in 1917, and in 1918 the group of armies on the Somme, the events which exercised the greatest influence on the course of the World War were "the battle of the Marne, which we won strategically; Italy's entry into the war, and the downfall of Russia. The battle of the Marne was the most important event." The check of the German armies in the spring of 1918 and the uninterrupted retreat which succeeded the German march to Paris was due to the fact that "we had gone as far as the fighting power of our troops permitted us to go."

Naval Guns in Flanders, 1914-1915, by L. F. R. (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). The story of the excellent work done ashore in Flanders by the guns of the British navy during the early stages of the World War are told by an officer of that service who modestly prefers to partly conceal his identity by the use of the initials of his name only. The work of his three beloved 4.7 inch guns from H.M.S. Nelson, Drake and Howe, and of the 6-inch piece from the battleship Hood, all under naval command, more particularly at the evacuation of Antwerp, the first and second battles of Ypres, at Givenchy, Le Bassee, Neuve Chappelle and the Yser, in 1915, is excellently described. The reader will find plenty of action here, set down by a naval man who knows what he is writing about. The volume has many good photographs and also a number of diagrams showing various sections where the "land cruisers" on rails, and their artillery, operated.

Capt. Yates Stirling, jr., U.S.N., is the author of an article on "The Uses of Compressed Air in the Modern Submarine," in the July number of the *Compressed Air Magazine*. He discusses the use of this force in the submarines of various nations, particularly those of Germany, during the World War. He says, "The submarine has given the term 'the command of the sea,' a new significance. No nation will now be able to have a free command of the sea as long as its enemy keeps a formidable submarine fleet."

Intimate Letters from Petrograd, by Pauline S. Crosby (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). The author is the wife of a former attaché of the U.S. Embassy at Petrograd. Both were there from May, 1917, to April, 1918, when she and her husband succeeded in escaping to Sweden following the beginning of the revolution in Russia. She asserts that Kerensky sacrificed Russia through his indecision and lack of force. General Korniloff and his troops, she believes, would have saved Petrograd and established a military government had it not been for Kerensky's treachery, he having been jealous of the power which he thought General Korniloff might obtain. The revolution, she is convinced, was planned and carried out at the instigation of Germany's military chiefs.

Divisional and Other Signs, by V. Wheeler-Holohan (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). The author was a captain in the 12th London Regiment, British Army, in the World War. The insignia used by the forces of Great Britain were indeed numerous, 112 different designs being portrayed in this book, those of the Indian army not being shown. The insignia are reproduced in black only, in order, as the author explains, to enable the publication to be brought out at a low price, and also because some formations in the army used the signs in various colors, "and therefore no one color is correct."

The Life and Work of Sir Hiram Maxim, by P. Fleury Mottelay (John Lane Co.: New York). The book was compiled by Sir Hiram's former secretary and at the inventor's request. The life story of this remarkable and many-sided man, whose American patents numbered 122 and his British patents 150, is told in a way which engages the attention of the reader. Born in Massachusetts, he took up his residence in England after

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reaching manhood, and later, becoming naturalized, was knighted. His name is perhaps better known in connection with the machine gun which he invented than any other one of the products of his brain. But he also invented explosives, smokeless powders, aerial torpedoes, flying machines, a magazine rifle, a support for machine guns, recoil mechanism for guns, a method of making cartridge shells, an apparatus for adjusting, pointing and training ordnance, improvements in fuses for armor-piercing projectiles, improvements in carriages or mountings for automobile or other light guns, and other improvements on existing patents as well as many devices other than those designed for military purposes. His inventive mind was seldom at rest, as a result of which the public benefited in many ways. The book contains many explanatory diagrams.

Born of the Crucible, by Charles Cleveland Cohan. (The Cornhill Co.: Boston.) A young Californian goes to Montana to seek his fortune and obtains employment in a mine of which he later becomes the owner. He marries a wealthy girl after foiling certain villains who sought to obtain her property. The story may interest those who care for love tales having such original plots as the above lines indicate.

Guide Book to the American Battlefields in France, by Paul C. Harper (printed in Germany). The author, who served as a captain overseas with the A.E.F. and who is now on duty with the American Forces in Germany, was on duty for nine months at the visitors' bureau, G.H.Q. in Paris, as a guide to the battlefields on which American troops fought, while he also conducted guests of the A.E.F. over the western front. He describes briefly some of the places where the greatest battles were fought, and the part taken by American forces; motor transportation on the battlefields, and the American cemeteries. He gives a list of cities near the different scenes of conflict, with the names of the best hotels in each. There are photographs of places where battles took place, and accompanying maps.

Tanks in the Great War, by Col. J. F. C. Fuller, British Army (E. P. Dutton & Co.: New York). The author is well qualified to write on this subject. He was Chief General Staff Officer of the Tank Corps, British Army, from 1916 to 1918. His account of the wonderful work accomplished by British tanks in the war is based on the official records of the British, American, French and German armies, and the reports of eye-witnesses. The book is dedicated to "the modern military scientists" who designed a machine that "revolutionized the

science of war," to the "modern armorers of the British factories," and to "the modern knights in armor—the fighting crews of the Tank Corps." Colonel Fuller asserts that gasoline, if it has not already done so, will "revolutionize warfare, producing a new type of army many times more efficient and less costly." His reason for asserting that the tank "more than any other development of the war has revolutionized warfare" is based on the fact, chiefly, that it "greatly increases the mobility, security and offensive power." He adds that "with the introduction of the mechanical movement every principle of war became easy of application, and to-day to pit an overland mechanical army against one relying on roads, rails and mechanical energy is to pit a fleet of modern battle-ships against one of wind-driven three-deckers." The book is very complete and illustrated with many photographs of tanks, and also with diagrams of battles in which these machines participated.

The New Merchant Marine, by Edward N. Hurley (The Century Co.: New York). Mr. Hurley was formerly chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board. He is therefore well equipped to write of our merchant marine, having made the subject a study. The main part of the book deals with the future of that branch of our maritime industry, and contains suggestions as to dangers to be avoided and the opportunities which may be developed. A history of American shipping is appended, including a resumé of the old American merchant marine up to the time of the formation of the Shipping Board.

Mexico in Revolution, by V. Blasco Ibanez (E. P. Dutton & Co.: New York). The author of the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse visited Mexico in the interests of a well-known American newspaper for the purpose of investigating conditions in general in Mexico. His articles were later syndicated throughout the country and appeared in many publications. Now they are placed in book form. The translations are by Arthur Livingston and José Padin. Of the Mexican army, he says: "The army is composed of men and women. No one has ever decided, conclusively, which of the sexes makes the better soldiers." He adds that "Mexico once had a regular army that was well organized and quite comparable to the military establishments of other countries. This army was demoralized first by the revolution of Madero. During the long civil struggle led by Carranza it fell to pieces completely." He adds: "Perhaps I should not stress the comparison between German militarism and the militarism of the Mexican brand. German militarism seems to have gone forever, but that of Mexico is in the flush of youth, and it has a long and busy life ahead of it."

America's Aims and Asia's Aspirations, by Patrick Gallagher (The Century Co.: New York). As a newspaper correspondent the author was in Paris during the sessions of the Peace Conference, reporting the happenings while that important body was making world history. He gives an interesting and informative account of the tragedy, humor and pathos which attended the deliberations of the most remarkable and momentous assembly of statesmen the world has ever known.

Gas Warfare, by Edward S. Farrow (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). The work covers the entire subject of toxic gases, while it discusses defense equipment, the tactical employment of gas and chemical shells, smoke screens, chemical and incendiary hand grenades, infantry weapons, the manufacture, storage and transport of chemical weapons, and the necessary personnel and equipment, as well as the duties and organization which their use requires. In a preface the author acknowledges his indebtedness to Major Gen. William L. Sibert, U.S.A., formerly in charge of the Chemical Warfare Service, and to Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, U.S.A., now in command of the Service, for information given.

CONDUCT OF THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

An Unwarranted Criticism.

E. P. Lipscom, of San Antonio, Texas, who as a member of the Texas Civilian Rifle Team at Camp Perry, Ohio, left the camp without authority and thus forfeited his Government mileage and all rights that might have accrued to him, as noted in our issue of Aug. 28, page 1575, now criticizes Col. M. C. Mumma, U.S.A., the executive officer of the matches, for enforcing the regulations of the matches. Mr. Lipscom has sent a letter to the "Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of Congress" under date of Aug. 23 in which he criticizes the regulations regarding the use of one type of revolver, Colonel Mumma's conduct in enforcing the regulations, and the method of selecting members of National Guard and civilian rifle teams. His letter reads:

Why is it that no pistol is permitted in the National Matches now going on at Camp Perry, Ohio, except the Colt's .45 automatic? Why are not the Savage, the Luger, the Mauser and other automatic pistols permitted in these National Matches? What encouragement do other manufacturers get as long as the Colt people have a monopoly? Why not permit all automatic pistols at the National Matches, in order to encourage new inventions and improvements? During my week at the Camp Perry National Matches (Aug. 2-9), as a member of the Texas Civilian Rifle Team, I found it impossible to obtain one of these .45 automatic pistols for individual use without paying \$42.50 for one to the Colt agency on the grounds. I finally paid \$45 for a ticket home instead of buying a pistol. The Government price on these automatic pistols was \$14.75, but Lieut. Col. Morton C. Mumma, camp commander, had issued orders that no Government pistols be sold, and that no pistols be issued to teams or individual members of teams.

Thousands of dollars are being spent every year in sending National Guard rifle teams and civilian rifle teams from each state to the National Matches at Government expense. But has it ever occurred to Congress that many of these teams are selected and controlled by cliques, and that there is no pretense of a competitive shoot in selecting these teams? Why does not Congress make the appropriation conditional on the holding of a state shoot, in order to select only the best shots (and give every one a chance) for the free trip to the National Matches at Government expense?

These contentions, in so far as they relate to the National Matches, are entirely unsound, and we believe that Mr. Lipscom will find no supporters among competitors who obey established rules. It was not within the province of Colonel Mumma or any other officer of the Army to sell Government revolvers to civilians at the National Matches. The law does not allow any officer to sell Government property to civilians. The rules governing the several competitions were prepared by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and were approved by the Secretary of War. Colonel Mumma had no other option but to enforce them. The rules of the National Matches require that only service arms may be used, which is perfectly consistent for these contests. There were other pistol and revolver contests outside the National Matches at Camp Perry in which weapons of various makes could be used. The rules were issued long

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before the date of the matches and were available to all who desired to compete.

Selections for places on all the teams representing the Regular Service are made after the strictest competition for places, and the competition is open to all. The National Guard also holds similar competitions open to all for places on teams. The civilian rifle teams also, we believe, generally hold competitions for places on teams, although there may be some composed of members of established reputation selected without competition.

NEEDS OF THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

Training As An Essential Element.

"The answer to the question, 'What won the war,' this war or any other war, can be made in as many ways as there are men to reply, but an answer that does not include training, whatever it may otherwise comprise or omit, is incorrect and incomplete," writes Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, U.S.A., commanding at Fort Totten, N.Y., in an article on "Immediate Needs," in the August number of the Journal of the United States Artillery. The article continues: "Training is of particular importance at this time, when we are confronted by two very radical and far-reaching changes, each of the two carrying with it the necessity for developing training from the bottom up, and perhaps back again, to meet the new conditions."

"The first change is due to the unforeseen and almost unbelievable development of the modern gun. There has been a handwriting on the wall, it is true, for power, range and accuracy have so steadily increased with each development in metallurgy and chemistry that no advance should surprise the artilleryman. But the curve of progress which most of us thought was an asymptote has suddenly deflected from its predicted course and the gunner is met by a demand for methods that will enable him to hit at ranges he never deemed possible. Old methods are inadequate, new ones are untried, as yet, but there lies the gun that can do the work, and the artilleryman must find the way. This calls for individual and concerted effort from a corps that has heretofore met the emergency and kept up with the gun, has been fairly satisfied with the results and has employed them with some success, then resting from its constructive efforts and even retrograding a little seeing no more worlds to conquer, but which now finds the problem not only difficult, but so much more difficult and complicated, that its previous work seems, for a moment, to be worth little or nothing."

"The second great change is one that inevitably follows a great war and, as we have ever had, a reorganization of the Army: the sudden influx of a large number of young officers who must be rapidly trained and assimilated. The situation is the more serious because of the large number of resignations among the junior officers of the corps, many of whom were among its best. The training of the officers must be rapid, thorough and continuous, and it will be, perhaps, impracticable to do it in the mass, at the Coast Artillery School or elsewhere."

Referring to a recent editorial in the Journal of the United States Artillery, on "What a young man should know," General Bailey continues: "What a young man should know has a definite beginning, and can well be started wherever he may be stationed. Text-books are available; the courses in the unit schools and the more advanced course at the Coast Artillery School apply to all alike and all must complete them. Aptitude for particular lines of work, however, will develop in individuals, and they must carry it on in addition to these regular courses. Inability to advance along certain lines does not necessarily imply unfitness, and many will be found who can render valuable service in some ways and but little in others. So long as the fundamentals are required and the officer shows a desire to learn and an ability that can be used to advantage, he should be developed along his lines of usefulness, and work he cannot do should be left to others."

"The horizon of the Coast Artilleryman is no longer limited by the fortifications and the waters in front, but broadens in all directions until the arm is in close liaison with every other. The artillery weapon merges into that dragged into action by the infantry soldier, and the lines between heavy and light artillery and between light artillery and infantry are becoming hard to define. The artilleryman, however you may name him, found in the

recent war that he was expected to handle any cannon he ran across, and use it to the limits of its range and accuracy, and the same condition will obtain hereafter. His education should be independent of all calibers and means of locomotion, and based on those broad principles of gunnery which apply to all explosive weapons that are not carried in the hands of soldiers. This, naturally, leads to the query: Why two branches of the arm? but, as Mr. Kipling has remarked, that is another story.

"Limiting training, however, to the guns now regarded as within the province of the Coast Artillery, the officer must learn as an essential that much heretofore was incidental. The study of the terrain, as affecting the location of the guns, their targets, nature of fire and supply of ammunition, protection and camouflage, liaison, etc., all these apply to nearly every caliber and kind of gun. Map problems, including troops of other arms, are applicable in the use of any gun that can be moved, and the rate of movement is but one factor in the problem. The defense of the coast itself, the actual beach, its denial to landing parties, large or small, is no longer the problem of any one or two arms but includes all."

"It follows that with all this diversity of duties officers will show particular aptitude for some and incapacity for others, and it is believed most important to use this aptitude, even though the usefulness of the officer is limited in other ways."

"The crux of this whole subject is really not so much the extent, nature or methods of training as it is the application by those having it in immediate charge. Experienced officers of the higher grades are now face to face with as difficult a situation as has ever been presented, and their value to the Service can never be better demonstrated than by the way they lead these young officers along the thorny road to artillery efficiency. The difficulties are great and facilities at times will be inadequate, even with all possible assistance from those higher up. Broad views, patient work and much forbearance are the main essentials of success. It is believed that these essentials are the rule and not the exception with the present personnel, and based on its work in the recent war, if on nothing else, the further belief is warranted that this success will follow."



Myrle A. Walker

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that leads to his finding. He is missing since May 29, 1920, and is believed to be serving in the army or navy under an assumed name. He is 15 years old, 5 ft. 5 in. tall, has dark hair and eyes, weighs 120 lbs. His parents are greatly worried about him and wish to provide for his education and comfort. Direct information to V. A. WALKER, St. Johns, Clinton Co., Michigan.

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VILLA, MEXICAN BANDIT, SURRENDERS.

Francisco Pancho Villa, the Mexican bandit leader who had long been in revolt against the Mexican government and who was the chief object of search by the Army punitive expedition into Mexico under Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., in March, 1916, formally "submitted," as he expressed it, with 900 of his men, to Mexican army officers at Cuatro Ciénegas, state of Coahuila, Mexico, on Aug. 9, in accordance with an arrangement previously made. The surrender took place under a large tree. A bottle of brandy was passed around, each of those present taking a drink. Villa drank twice, after which, as reported by the Associated Press, he expressed himself as "willing to forgive all my enemies." In the party representing the Mexican government was General Gonzales, who, as head of a court-martial, several months ago, sentenced Gen. Felipe Angeles to death and saw that the sentence was carried out. In a speech to a crowd at Cuatro Ciénegas, Villa is quoted as saying: "I am a revolutionist who has mostly fought against the gringos. I call them so because, really, dear brethren, I hate them for having trodden our soil with weapons in their hands, and because I believe them solely responsible for our misfortunes." In a theater at the same place he is further quoted as saying: "I swear by my country not to fire a single shot against my brethren. I shall fight only if the invader should try to enter the country. Then, indeed, I shall return to the struggle and will fight to the death." The Mexican government has given Villa a large ranch in the state of Chihuahua, where he has promised to settle down. He is allowed a body guard of fifty men selected by him from his former force who are to be paid by the government. The rest of his men were to be paid off by the government and given small ranches. While at the ranch of General Maderos, of the Mexican army, near San Pedro, a few days after the surrender, Villa is reported in a press dispatch as having related the story of the way in which he evaded General Pershing's column. He admitted he was wounded at the time of the American advance, but said he was shot in a fight with Mexican government troops five days before the arrival of the American forces. One leg was fractured by a bullet. He claims that he was at once carried by two cousins to a cave high up on a mountain side, from which, so he said, he on several occasions was able to watch the American troops, who, he declared, were sometimes only 200 yards from where he was hiding. Villa's statement was not sworn to before a notary public, but even had this been done it would not in the least have added to the credibility of the former bandit's tale.

CHAPLAIN BATEMAN WRITES OF "GENERAL MOSES."

Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, major, U.S.A., of the Chaplains' School at Camp Grant, Ill., has prepared an interesting paper on "General Moses, camp commander and sanitary specialist," in which the remarkable administrative ability and leadership of the great Hebrew of Biblical times is recorded in detail. In this connection Chaplain Bateman refers to Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U.S.A., who was killed in the Philippine Insurrection, in 1899, saying that while the General was aboard the transport taking troops to the Philippines, when the ship was approaching Port Said he ordered that "officer's call" be sounded fore and aft. When the commissioned personnel had assembled he solemnly handed each officer a copy of the Bible, remarking, as he did so, that it was a Book they probably knew nothing about. As Bibles were not an article of supply furnished by the commissary of Q.M. Department, the source from which they came was a mystery to the officers. Regarding the surgeons with a searching glance, he observed that the information he would point out might be as novel to them as to anyone else. In laconic, graphic sentences he made an address, as an introduction to the study of camp administration according to Moses. The General would

teach a Bible class at a certain hour and place, and attendance was compulsory. He then indicated many passages, with their contexts, which each officer was to learn by heart, "no exceptions or excuses." It was the General's intention, Chaplain Bateman said, "to prove that Moses was the first great camp commander and sanitary engineer in the history of the world." He added: "Much of what Moses said and did was strictly scientific then, and is equally scientific now. All the way through the canal General Lawton hammered the story of the great lawgiver into his officers and sharply corrected them when they did not know their Biblical lessons, with the result that by the time the transport had reached the traditional point at which the children of Israel crossed the Red Sea, the members of that Bible class had learned more of the laws and wars of those ancient people than they probably would have ever known otherwise. The remote past had returned, dust and dry bones lived again in obedience to the will of a modern field soldier upon whom the testimony of history had not been lost."

CEREMONIES AND ESPRIT DE CORPS.

The profound effect formal military ceremonies have on those who take part in them and witness them is happily described in an article on "Ceremonies" written by Edwin C. Bolles, of the University of Pennsylvania, for the booklet issued as a souvenir of the R.O.T.C. Infantry Camp at Camp Devens, Mass. "Evening parade," writes Mr. Bolles, "fills, in camp, the same place that dressing for dinner fills in civil life. It writes 'finis' to the day's chapter of stern duty and pays tribute to the formalities of life. It is a good custom, for among the many amazing things that he must do a young soldier may easily lose sight of the spirit behind the Service, just as a too busy civilian may lose sight of the amenities of society. Evening parade is an excellent reminder. As the band troops the line the least impressionable feel an intimation of the glamor that has caused young men to follow arms since the beginning of time. The march rolls down the front and back again. There is a pause followed by the clear notes of retreat, the 'Nunc Dimittis' of the Army. Eight hundred men stiffen to attention and a blue ripple runs along the metal of arms raised to 'present arms.' They remain in silent, motionless salute while the National anthem is played. A quick command releases life again and they are swung across the field in supple lines that melt into column beyond the reviewing point and march away in the wake of the band's diminuendo. There is nothing strange or elaborate in the ritual that closes the day, but its effect is great. Without it the 800 would be very tired, dirty young men. With it they are soldiers. The R.O.T.C. has observed the ceremonies as conscientiously as any Regular outfit. Instructed by the commissioned officers of the school, the students acting as officers for the day, have, from the first, conducted parades and reviews, quite creditably. It is no easy task for the inexperienced to lead a company through the precise movements of the ceremonies. The novelty of the situation, the fear of doing something wrong, produces a confusion of ideas and acute inward discomfort. The *esprit de corps* due largely to the ceremonies has been reflected in their performance."

THE HINDENBURG LINE REPRODUCED.

Exhibition of a replica of the famous "Hindenburg line," which required eighteen months to build, so large that it has to be transported on a freight car in its journeys from city to city, has interested residents of Washington, D.C., recently, says the Camp Meade Patrol. Some idea of the magnitude of the replica is to be gained from the list of materials which were used by Capt. G. W. Beerworth, of the Canadian army, in its construction. This list includes 586 old newspapers, ground up and

mixed with glue, to represent Flanders mud; five gallons of coloring chemicals, 12,000 revetment posts, 17,360 sand bags, 5,000 feet of miniature barbed wire and 250 boxes of tacks. The model is being exhibited to the public through the courtesy of the library of archives and the department of history of the state of Tennessee.

NEW TYPE OF MARINE DIESEL ENGINE.

A new two-cycle fuel-saving marine Diesel engine, especially designed for American operating conditions and adapted to land use as well as cargo vessels of any size, has been perfected by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., according to an announcement made by Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. In the science and practice of marine engineering this new engine represents a far greater advance over the oil-burning steamship than the latter is over the coal-fired steamship. It is also regarded as a signal triumph for American engineering skill in a field hitherto dominated entirely by Europeans. The development of the new Bethlehem fuel-saving Diesel engine represents two distinct phases of advance in marine engineering. For the first time an internal combustion heavy oil engine for either marine or land uses has been perfected which is not only designed and built by Americans but is built especially for Americans and is adapted to American operating conditions. For the first time a two-cycle internal combustion heavy oil engine has been perfected which produces the same horsepower as a four-cycle engine practically twice its size, and is at the same time adapted to large cargo ships, while saving two-thirds in fuel cost alone as compared with steam-driven, oil-fired vessels. Neither of these developments is theoretically a new idea. The achievement of Arthur West, the Bethlehem designer, is in the adaptation of the two-cycle engine to American operation and in its perfection for practical use in cargo vessels of any size. The success of this engine has already been demonstrated in two ways. It was installed and operated for ten months as part of the power plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Bethlehem, Pa. It was then installed in its new ore-carrying vessel, the Cubore, which has just completed on regular schedule time its first voyage to Cuba and return. The Cubore made the voyage from Sparrows Point, Md., to Cuba and back on one-third of the amount of fuel ordinarily consumed by an oil-burning cargo vessel of the same size on the same voyage, and at a better rate of economy than has been achieved by any present type of Diesel engine.

TO PUBLISH LIST OF DRAFT EVADERS.

The War Department announces that it will soon publish the list of those chargeable with wilful desertion, numbering 173,911, in having evaded the draft. To avoid having on the list of draft deserters the name of any man who served honorably, the department states that any draft registrant who is in doubt as to his status should write to The Adjutant General of the Army at Washington, D.C., within the next two weeks and find out how he is classified. This notice is given to the public so that any of the 173,911 men whose names are now listed who can show that they did not wilfully evade their duty may have their names removed before the publication of the list. Due to the expense the Government would be put to in apprehending such a large number of draft deserters and believing that the public spirit of state and local officials, patriotic societies and other agencies, including the Department of Justice, will cause them to co-operate in search for offenders, the War Department has decided to temporarily suspend the payment of \$50 for each draft deserter apprehended and turned over to the military authorities. The J.A.G., replying to an inquiry from The Adjutant General as to the disposition of draft deserters and delinquents, specifically the class of cases in which men were inducted but before reaching camp were because of illness or some other cause given deferred classification by local boards or notification from the family physician that the registrant was ill, and answering the further question: In this and similar cases should it not be held that as the board and the man acted in good faith he was discharged as of date he was granted deferred classification and that a "was discharged" certificate should be furnished him? replies that as these men may be assumed merely to have conformed to the direction of their local boards, there was no attempt to evade service and, consequently, no desertion.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Health conditions among troops in the United States are excellent, according to reports received in the Office of the Surgeon General for the week ending Aug. 27. There is a decrease in the admission and non-effective rates. There were no new cases of dysentery, diphtheria or scarlet fever reported during the week. There were three times as many new cases of pneumonia reported as in the previous week, but as the cases are scattered this is believed to be a weekly variation and to have no particular significance. The Southern Department reports three new cases of this disease, the Southeastern two, and Camps Dix, Grant, Fort McDowell and the Eastern Department each one. There were fewer new cases of malaria than in the previous week. Camps Eustis and Pike each report four new cases, Camp Gordon three and the Southern Department nine. Two new cases of influenza are reported from the Southern Department. There was only one new case of measles reported. The death rate for disease is higher than in the preceding week. This is due chiefly to ten deaths from tuberculosis reported from the general hospitals. There were no other deaths reported from communicable diseases. Excellent health conditions continue among the American Forces in Germany. There was one new case of pneumonia, one of dysentery, one of influenza, one of diphtheria, one of chickenpox and ten of scabies reported during the week. There were no deaths among these troops during the week.

NAVY PILOT SELECTED FOR BALLOON RACE.

Trial flights of Navy balloons in preparation for the national race were held on Sept. 4 at Akron, Ohio. Lieut. (J.G.) Raffe Emerson, U.S.N.R.F., was selected as Navy pilot. The balloon was a regulation 80,000 cubic feet free balloon. The national race is an elimination contest for the purpose of selecting three entries for the international contest, and it will be held at Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 25. The international race will start from some point in the United States during the latter part of October, details to be decided after the elimination trials. The Aviation Section of the Navy Department is making every effort to develop a Navy balloon capable of winning in both the national and international events.

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CRITICISM BEFORE THE EVENT.

The growing tendency among Army officers to pass adverse criticisms on the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, and General Order No. 48 creating the War Department General Staff is not only ill-advised but is likely to react unfavorably on the Army as a whole. Just why this is likely to bring trouble to the Army should be plain to everyone who is familiar with the history of military legislation in the United States. After every one of our wars, from the Revolution down to the present day, Congress has endeavored to reduce the size of the Army. And in every case it has succeeded in spite of the advice of military counsel, and to the nation's cost, the only exception to this statement being the present situation, when for its verdict we can only wait on future events. Judging the future by the past, we can look forward to Congress at the next session making another attempt to reduce the size of the Army, unless every tradition in our legislative history is broken. And if this tradition is borne out the Service will probably be presented with the mortifying circumstance of having criticisms of the Army and of its administration made by Army officers quoted against the Service in Congress.

Our Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, is the fruit of the long series of hearings held in the summer and autumn of 1919 at which Army officers with war experience in France and at home testified with the utmost freedom as to the merits and faults of pending legislation in the form of the Senate and House reorganization bills. Out of that mass of evidence came the reorganization act of June 4, which amends and greatly strengthens the National Defense act. Although the law has been in effect only three months, and its new provisions have not been completely demonstrated, many officers are criticizing it without allowing time for anything like a fair test. In spite of the fact that members of Congress passed the single list promotion provision in the act on the assurance of their Army legislative advisors that it was a solution of the whole promotion question as nearly perfect as could be devised, some Army officers are protesting against single list promotion and talking of having the plan revised by Congress at the next session. In common fairness an opportunity should be given to see the result of the law's operation in this respect, as well as in all others, before attempts are made to amend it. Members of Congress who were told last year that the single list was the best form of promotion possible for the Army will have good cause to wonder over the reliability of the information given them by their military advisors when the bill was in the making. And they may be pardoned if they ponder over such criticisms of the single list promotion plan as have already been put forth by Army officers, for this circumstance will force them to the inevitable conclusion that Army officers cannot agree among themselves as to what is or is not a good, fair system of promotion.

Another class of criticism that has been made is as to the prospect of the War Department General Staff taking over the administrative functions of some of the established offices and bureaus of the War Department. Such a contingency was foreseen and provided against in the act of June 4 in the last paragraph of Section 5, which reads: "Hereafter members of the General Staff Corps shall be confined strictly to the discharge of duties of the general nature of those specified for them in this section . . . and they shall not be permitted to as-

sume or engage in work of an administrative nature that pertains to established bureaus or offices of the War Department, or that, being assumed or engaged in by members of the General Staff Corps, would involve impairment of the responsibility or initiative of such bureaus or offices, or would cause injurious or unnecessary duplication of or delay in the work thereof." This paragraph has teeth in it and it evidently expresses the ideas of Congress on the subject of preventing the General Staff Corps from going outside its proper functions. The General Staff Corps has been a Congressional bogey for many years.

Although G.O. No. 48 was only issued on Aug. 12, the third section of it, "Creating the War Department General Staff," already has its critics who do not appear to be willing to allow the operation of the general order to go into effect before declaring features of it to be inadequate. The obvious answer to this is that all general orders are prepared by the General Staff Corps, the personnel of which is selected for its known high qualities. If these officers cannot write a workable general order, then our whole system of military education and training must be a confessed failure, a conclusion we deny. As to numbers, the General Staff Corps has made a decided gain over the strength provided by the National Defense act. That established a total of fifty-five officers including the Chief of Staff. Under the Army Reorganization act there are to be ninety-three officers in the War Department General Staff alone, while up to Aug. 30 sixty-nine officers had been appointed to General Staff with troops "in addition to present members of the General Staff Corps serving therewith." The present known totals in these two divisions of the General Staff Corps give a grand total of 162 General Staff officers for an Army of 300,000 officers and men, whereas the National Defense act only provided fifty-five officers for an established strength of 200,000 officers and men. As against an increase of fifty per cent. in the Army established strength we have a gain of approximately 200 per cent. in the General Staff Corps. Therefore any criticisms as to the General Staff Corps not having sufficient personnel to perform any of its several functions do not appear to have good ground to stand on.

DISCIPLINE OF THE NEW ARMY.

Observations on the "New Army" by an officer returned from foreign service, expressed in a letter to the editor which appeared in our issue of Aug. 28, page 1576, were the subject of comment by officers on duty at the War Department. Our correspondent expressed the view that there is much apparent lack of discipline, indifference to senior officers and lack of pride in maintaining a smart, soldierly appearance. Such conditions, it was said in reply, are by no means generally prevalent in the U.S. Army. It was emphasized that Army Regulations 382, 383 and 384 are still in effect, and any relaxation from these regulations cannot be chargeable to the Army as a whole. The War Department, however, while brooking no half-measure in the application of Army Regulations, has realized, and realizes to-day, according to officers competent to speak on the subject, that there are difficulties to be met in the unsettled conditions in the Army and out of it. In the Army the enlistment of thousands of new men follows after a long period of legislative indecision. A settled program for the Military Establishment was approved as late as June 4, and a constant improvement will undoubtedly be shown in every branch of the Army as reorganization proceeds. This will assume a quicker pace when the authorized strength in commissioned personnel is approached and the emergency situation is overcome by the appointment of officers to the Regular Army now under way.

In this connection it may be well to recall Circular No. 85, W.D., 1919, relative to wearing of the uniform, courtesy and military discipline. It stated that, "generally speaking, these regulations (Special No. 41 and 42) will be strictly interpreted, but it is recognized that, in a large measure, the present laxness in conforming to the regulations has grown up as a result of the original unpreparedness of the United States in the matter of supply of clothing and equipment at the outbreak of the war. It is neither the policy nor the desire of the War Department to work a hardship, either on persons severing their relations with the military Service or those who have signified their intention to remain, by requiring abandonment of necessary articles of clothing or equipment which were purchased in good faith in time of urgent necessity. This principle will necessarily bring about a recognition of certain departures from the strict letter of the regulations; but, on the other hand, it does not condone many of the violations of regulations which are practiced at present." In the eighteen months since this circular was issued conditions have improved so that any laxity in dress, the wearing of soiled or torn uniforms, unbuttoned coats, etc., are for officers and enlisted men still in the Service entirely matters of discipline, and in War Department orders will be treated as such.

As to the question of military courtesy, the War Department said, in this same circular: "Commanding officers should take proper disciplinary action to insure that the rules of military courtesy are carefully observed by all officers and men alike connected with the Service. This cannot be forced upon discharged officers and men who do not desire to be governed by these rules." In the period of transition due to demobilization more or

less confusion ensued as to military courtesy, as was natural with the discharge of millions of men from the Service. Doubtless this has not entirely ended, and to it have been added influences allied with the admitted unrest in the period of readjustment following war. It is still the War Department's intention that the rules of military courtesy shall be carefully observed, and improvement will be insisted upon. Some allowance should be made, however, for the youth of the new Army, which will learn its lessons in due time so that military courtesy will know no exception—commanding officers of the Regular Army may be trusted to see to that. Let it be noted that from Feb. 28, 1919, to July 1, 1920, the Army enlisted 215,598 men; 108,160 for the one-year period and 107,438 for three years. In the same time there were 43,135 separations from the Service; also 8,383 desertions—3,620 of one-year men and 4,763 of three-year men. From July 1 to Aug. 10, 1920, 21,914 recruits were accepted for enlistment. It is a new Army, to be sure, and when reorganization shall have "whipped it into shape" it will be an American Army in everything that proud designation implies.

Smart appearance in the uniform is a problem to be met by the individual commanding officer, for under the regulations and recent orders there is no excuse for an enlisted man, and particularly the recruit, appearing in an ill-fitting, slouchy uniform. The War Department is putting into operation the new system of measurements evolved after a test of 500,000 American soldiers, which will in every case result in fitting the uniform to the man. In addition the Quartermaster Corps has its tailoring shop at every post and station, and at isolated stations the work of cleaning, refitting and repair is done by local contractors. In all orders issued relative to uniforming the enlisted personnel the War Department reiterates that particular attention shall be paid to the recruit so that he shall present a neat and soldierly appearance, an obvious aid to maintaining morale. If occasionally a very new man may "look like anything but a credit to his organization" when away from his post, the duty of an officer to correct this cannot be relaxed because he may feel discomfort in its application in the presence of civilians. The War Department policy on discipline and courtesy is the antithesis of indifference, and there is no "general letting up on regulations," as our correspondent suggested. Nor should there be any indifference to matters of discipline, courtesy and smart appearance on the part of individual officers or non-commissioned officers.

GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

With the enlisted strength of the National Guard over 60,545 and 2,478 line officers in the commissioned personnel, Major Gen. McI. Carter, U.S.A., Chief of the Militia Bureau, in a recent statement concerning the reorganization of the Guard stated that there is every reason to hope for an unusually large increase in Guard personnel from this time on. In August 1920 new units of the Guard were organized in the several states and territories, the personnel totaling 3,431. In the same month Federal recognition was granted to units with a strength of fifty or more men. This was a considerable reduction from the previous months, when it was necessary to enlist 100 men before such recognition was granted. A review of the units organized in August shows that seventy-one Infantry units were formed and recognized. Reports at the Militia Bureau indicate that the Infantry continues to lead in the number of newly organized units. The other arms of the Service, however, succeed in obtaining many new organizations, and in the last month the Field Artillery obtained thirteen, Cavalry ten, Coast Artillery two, Ordnance Detachment in Florida one, and Sanitary Detachments four. The policy of the Militia Bureau is to give to the National Guard units, as they are recognized, the overseas designations held by them in the World War. In some states several units are attempting to recruit their strength by using a World War unit designation, according to reports received in Washington. Only one such unit will be recognized. Where there is a dispute as to the rightful possessor of the overseas designation the case will be given attention by the War Department General Staff, where the matter will be turned over to the War Plans Division and the Operations Division, in which several Reserve Corps and National Guard officers are on duty. Indications are that the official designation of units has been practically decided upon by the War Department General Staff, but owing to the delicate situation in several of the states, because of the rivalry over the overseas designation of their units, it has been necessary to withhold final approval until the situation has been untangled. Army officers in Washington are of the opinion that where several National Guard units are seeking the same overseas designation the matter will be adjusted to the best interests of all concerned.

SALE OF U.S.S. BELLA.

The U.S.S. Bella has been sold to Antonio Carozza, of Baltimore, Md., who expects to use the vessel in the coastwise fruit trade, with headquarters at Baltimore. The Bella, an English ship, was bought when new by the Navy Department for use as a supply ship. She was used during the World War in French and English waters in the distribution of supplies to our naval shore stations. She is 1,272 tons and was sold for \$137,500. She cost the Navy Department \$263,775, and has a speed of twelve knots.

THE ARMY'S NEED FOR CAVALRY-MOUNTS.

Capt. Stanley Koch and Charles L. Scott, U.S.A., of the Army Remount Service, addressed some 1,500 horsemen and others interested in horse racing at a meeting of the National Remount Association, held at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., on Aug. 28. The officers urged their hearers to co-operate in the work of the Army to bring about an improvement in the breed of Cavalry horses in this country, according to a press dispatch. Captain Koch said that the Army depends upon the race track interests for its supply of thoroughbred sires, which are placed at various breeding centers throughout the United States. He is also quoted as saying that "without racing there will be no Cavalry remounts in the United States within the next ten years. There are now some fifty thoroughbred sires at the various breeding centers and Army remount depots, but it is imperative that at least one hundred more sires of the proper type be distributed before next spring." He added that it is hoped a large number will be secured through the medium of the military racing events which the various racing associations have planned to place upon their programs. Captain Scott briefly outlined the plan under which the Government appropriation of \$230,000 for the betterment of the Cavalry mount will be distributed. He urged those interested in the breeding of horses to join the Remount Association, which has the approval of the War Department.

HANDLING OF RECRUITS.

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Nelson, U.S.A., who is in charge of the Denver, Colo., recruiting district, in a report to The Adjutant General of the Army on the more expeditious handling of recruits, says: "I am afraid that a great many delinquencies and ejections are the result of the misguided interpretation of the word 'discipline' at recruiting stations and recruit depots. I have found from long experience that a great many officers and non-commissioned officers have an idea that to be a disciplinarian he must be a conceited, a mean and hard-boiled. Without appearing to be vain, I know that the methods employed have been most successful in the 17th and 24th Infantry, the Quartermaster Corps and the Recruiting Service; i.e., to win the respect of your subordinates by kind and considerate treatment; punishing when necessary and advising and helping out when punishment would not have the desired effect. I am positive that when the proper idea of discipline is understood by the entire Service and by the Recruiting Service in particular, ejections and delinquencies are going to be reduced to a minimum. My personal opinion is that courteous treatment is going to solve this vexatious question, and until applicants are received courteously at auxiliary stations, main recruiting stations and recruit depots we will continue to have ejections and delinquencies. A man's first impressions are lasting."

"DELOUSING" THE ARMY IN FRANCE.

Col. H. L. Gilchrist, Med. Corps, U.S.A., says, in an article on "Delousing the American Army in France," which appears in the August number of *The Military Surgeon*: "At the time the armistice was signed our Armies, like those of our Allies, were heavily infested with lice and to such a degree that their condition was alarming. From reports to the Chief Surgeon of the A.E.F. by sanitary inspectors and others, it was noted that over ninety per cent. of the troops were in a verminous condition. Considering that typhus fever was prevalent in many of the areas occupied by our troops, the condition was serious and one requiring immediate action." He adds: "As a result of the following preventive measures: detection of men who were infested with lice, disinfection of all clothing and bedding belonging to lice-infested men, cleaning of men by bathing and cleansing of their billets, or sleeping quarters, in less than six weeks after the bathing and delousing division was created the lice infestation dropped from ninety per cent. to less than three per cent., which was due to thorough organization, education of troops in the matter of lice, combined efforts of officers and men, co-ordination of all departments of the A.E.F., individual efforts of the soldiers, improved facilities for bathing and delousing and propaganda."

POSSESSION OF ARMS BY OFFICERS IN NEW YORK.

On a question propounded by Lieut. Robert A. Skeoch, E.O.R.C., New York city, whether Reserve officers in possession of side arms can be placed under arrest in New York for violation of the so-called Sullivan law of that state, the Secretary of War has replied that it is believed the statute referred to is not applicable to officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and if it should be construed as applicable to them that it is unconstitutional as an unwarranted infringement of the authority of the United States. A letter has been addressed to the attorney general of the state of New York requesting an opinion from him as to the interpretation to be given to this law. It is understood that the opinion of the attorney general will not be binding on the police commissioner of the city of New York nor upon the magistrates elsewhere in the state of New York, but it is thought that his opinion will be so influential as to prevent any arrests of Reserve Corps officers who have in their possession side arms, in accordance with the regulations. In case of arrest under the Sullivan law, Reserve officers are directed to notify The Adjutant General by telegraph, and the War Department will make arrangements for their defense and for proceedings which will lead to a final determination of the constitutionality of the law in the United States Supreme Court.

ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND INSIGNIA.

Bearing the title, "Orders, Decorations and Insignia," and with a foreword by Major Gen. Peyton C. March, a book of which Col. Robert E. Wyllie, U.S.A., head of the Equipment Branch, General Staff, is the author, will be issued from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons before the end of this month. The volume will be illustrated with twenty-nine plates, many of them in color, and its chapters will relate the history and development of medals and decorations and of military orders; and give the nomenclature, classification and method of wearing medals and decorations in the United States and all the countries with which this country was associated in the World War. In addition it will describe shoulder insignia, decorations

for colors of the United States and the Allied nations, insignia of rank, and insignia and colors of the arms of the United States Service. Colonel Wyllie, who is an authority on the subject, was the author of a beautifully illustrated article on decorations which appeared recently in the *National Geographic Magazine*.

NAVY PROGRAM OF CHILE.

In explaining the acquisition of several powerful warships by the Navy of Chile the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Aldunate, on Aug. 30, 1920, said: "The acquisition of the warships is in accord with the giving up of ships under construction to the British government during the war, and which were in such a state of completion that they took part in the war. The Chilean naval program was settled in 1910, and included the building of two dreadnoughts, six sea-going destroyers and some submarines. Only two destroyers were received, and now there has been secured the return of one dreadnought and the remaining destroyers. We still lack, therefore, to complete the building ordered in 1910, one dreadnought." Señor Aldunate made the above explanation in a cable to the Chilean Consulate at New York in answer to some alleged news propaganda said to be in the interest of Peru, in which allusion was made to destroying the balance of power in South America.

REDUCING MEXICO'S ARMY.

The War Department of Mexico is making strong efforts to reduce the expenses of the army, which at present consists of more than 5,000 generals, 18,000 other officers and 100,000 enlisted men, says a dispatch from Mexico City to the New York Times. The total number of officers and men who were in the field against Carranza later joined the new movement, continues the message, and are now part of the federal army, of which 332 generals, 4,000 other officers and 13,000 men will be discharged under the reorganization plan. The budget of the army under President Carranza amounted to 132,000,000 pesos. This included the War Department, General Staff and other expenses not charged to the army in other countries. At the present rate at which the army is being reduced, when thoroughly reorganized, its annual expenses will amount to 50,000,000 pesos. The military police organization, started under Carranza, is being discharged, thus saving 12,000,000 pesos yearly.

TO MAKE KITCHEN POLICE DETAIL POPULAR!

That the young women known as "Reconstruction Aides" are wasting their time teaching convalescent soldiers to make fancy baskets and shawls is the comment of one of our correspondents at Oteen, N.C. He makes the following suggestion as to the manner of employing these aides to the end that they will be of real use to the Army: "Place one or two of them in every kitchen of the Army, or at least in some of them, especially one that I know of. Here is where the secret of 'why men don't re-enlist' lies. The kitchen and mess hall, the two most important buildings in an Army camp or post, are surely the proper sphere for woman. To the improper handling and preparation of food may be traced the most of the discontent found with the Service at the present, despite the liberal ration allowance." This plan would have one effect overlooked by our correspondent. If the Reconstruction Aides were pretty, K.P. would become popular at last.

TO MAKE SHIPS' BULLETINS INTERESTING.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, has prepared instructions for all ships and stations relative to making the ship's bulletin 100 per cent. efficient. The instructions say, in part: "The matter to be posted on bulletin boards is too important to be left to a mediocre subordinate. It is a chance for a man with real ability, a big opportunity for a large caliber, brainy man to make his personality permeate the very life, thought and spirit of a ship's company. The expected results will be in exact proportion to the skill and ability of the man to whom this opportunity is entrusted." Among the suggestions made as to making the bulletins interesting to those on board are, "make the bulletin board newsy; don't crowd it; put a proper amount of humor and red-blooded virility onto the board; take the crew into your confidence through the bulletin board, make them know their ship, their captain and their officers, and educate them to a sense of real participation in the achievements of the ship."

OLD HICKORY POWDER PLANT TO BE SOLD.

The Old Hickory Powder Plant, located eighteen miles from Nashville, Tenn., constructed during the war and considered one of the most thoroughly equipped of modern industrial units, is to be sold. The War Department decided upon this sale and set the date for receiving the bids as Sept. 1, but due to the size of the plant and the magnitude of the proposition it has been decided to advance the date to Sept. 30. This was done at the request of numerous individuals and syndicates, who desired more time in order to arrange with financial concerns for submitting bids and to complete their arrangements for taking over this tremendous plant, should they be the successful bidders. The chairman of the Ordnance Salvage Board, who has this sale under his jurisdiction, will receive sealed proposals from interested parties up to Sept. 30, at which time final disposition will be made of the plant.

OUR "WATCH ON THE RHINE."

The photographic section of the Signal Corps, Washington, D.C., has completed an enlargement from a 6½ by 8½ inch negative to a picture nine by fifteen feet, entitled "Watch on the Rhine." The picture shows American soldiers on guard along the Rhine, and is in five sections so neatly registered and fitted that it forms a complete photograph. The picture, which is in colors, has been hung in the main entrance to the General Staff College.

NEW YORK STATE MEN IN ARMY TO VOTE.

The War Department has issued instructions as follows: Corps area commanders, department commanders, the commanding general, American Forces in Germany, the commanding officers of exempted places, will make the necessary arrangements to permit all persons under their respective commands, entitled to vote at the election in

November, 1920, in the state of New York, to register and cast their ballots in accordance with law and such regulations as may be issued by the secretary of state of the state of New York. The necessary instructions concerning the proper method of taking the votes will be furnished direct by the state of New York. All officers concerned will co-operate with the New York state authorities to facilitate this work in every way practicable.

THE NEW ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organization Plan Described by General Haan.

At a convention of the American Officers of the World War at Detroit, Mich., on Sept. 8 Major Gen. William G. Haan, U.S.A., Director of the War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff, outlined the policy of the War Department for the organizing of the new Army of the United States as follows:

With the geographical partition of the United States into nine military districts as recently announced in War Department orders the first step was initiated, in the reorganization plan of the Army under the National Defense act, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920. The new districts are officially known as corps areas, and replace the six departments which had been established since 1916. These areas are organized not only with respect to the military population composed within their boundaries, but also with reference to supplementing the military defense of the coast lines.

The next step in the general plan of organization will be the development of one effective, well-balanced Army—the Army of the United States. The National Defense act, as amended, contemplates an Army of three co-ordinated components, namely, the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves; organized in peace time so as to "include all of those divisions and other military organizations necessary to form the basis for a complete and immediate mobilization for the national defense in the event of a national emergency. Plans in process of construction by the War Department involve the individual development of each of the three, and their effective fusing, one with the other, and with the Army as a whole. Each component will have a fixed mission and an equally important role. The development of each must be assured without competition that will adversely affect the others. It is evident, therefore, that any plan which does not have for its essence the policy of one for all and all for one will lack the spirit so necessary to ultimate success, as the efficiency and power of the whole Army is completely dependent upon the measure of co-operation that exists between all the components. The manhood represented in the Army of the United States is the manhood of a united country, and as such will have little respect for friction or distrust developed mainly with a view of obstructing its progress. The missions of the three components may be roughly defined as follows:

The Regular Army, to garrison our overseas possessions, the coast fortresses and other stations necessary to be maintained in the United States; to provide personnel to assist in the training of the National Guard and Organized Reserves; to provide the personnel necessary for the administration of the Army and the organization of an adequate and effective force which will be instantly available for emergencies within the United States or elsewhere, and which in peace time will serve as a model for the organization, discipline and training of the active and semi-active military forces of the nation. The ultimate strength of the Regular Army, under present law, will be approximately 300,000 officers and enlisted men.

The National Guard, to provide in time of peace an adequate and effective force available in minor emergencies for employment by the states or the United States; in time of war to provide an adequate, balanced and effective component of the Army of the United States for employment within the United States or elsewhere. The National Guard is the second line increment or component of the Army in peace or war.

The Organized Reserves, to provide an organized and balanced force which may be expanded into an adequate war component of the Army of the United States to meet any emergency requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army and the National Guard. The Organized Reserve is distinctly a war force. In time of peace it will be maintained at such a strength as may be necessary to form a skeletonized organization, or cadre, capable in an emergency of broad expansion.

Plans are now being developed for a basic peace organization of the Army of the United States which will permit of its rapid expansion in the event of a major emergency into a well-balanced, organized war force and containing all elements required in a great war army, including a system of localized replacements. While the details have not been completely worked out, each corps area will contain troops of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves; all organized in time of peace into brigades, divisions and army corps, with the necessary auxiliary and special troops. Each corps area commander is charged with all the military activities in his area, and with certain exceptions is in command of all the Regular and Organized Reserve personnel stationed therein. He must not, however, be confounded with the commander of tactical corps that may be organized in his area. He deals direct with local authorities and one of his most important duties is that, which relates to the organization of the National Guard and Organized Reserves.

Development of National Guard.

In the development of the National Guard careful consideration will be given not only to its function in war and training of citizens for use in war, but also with relation to its use as state forces during the special situations it will be called upon to meet in peace time. The National Guard is the first component of the Army, upon whom will fall the control of local domestic disorder, and the value of National Guard troops from a state standpoint is negligible unless they are prepared to operate as Infantry in the limited sense required for guarding industrial centers, railroads, docks, bridges, etc., in disturbances caused by violence, fire, flood or epidemic. It may be said that National Guard troops assigned as Coast Artillery, anti-aircraft units, regiments of heavy guns and howitzers, ammunition and supply trains have no state function in peace time, but the fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that all of the above combat commands are armed with rifles, pistols or machine guns; while the trains personnel are also armed with rifles and have the additional value of facilitating the transport of commercial supplies and necessities in emergencies when ordinary transportation facilities are inoperative.

With regard to other auxiliary and special troops as

medical regiments, observation battalions, ordnance maintenance companies and motorcycle companies, the War Department is considering the practicability of arming such troops with a view to their state functions. In connection with the possible necessity for changes in arms of service in order to procure a well-balanced tactical organization which may be expanded in time of war without disruption of existing units, it has been found that many National Guard detachments of high standing in the basic arms have accepted their transfer to technical branches with much enthusiasm after they have mastered the details of the work. It is well known that troops transferred from Cavalry and Infantry to the service of machine guns, truck mortars and anti-aircraft weapons invariably accept their new assignments with favor. The ultimate strength of the National Guard under the National Defense act, as amended, will be approximately 435,000. This is practically the same number of officers and men of the National Guard who were serving in the U.S. Army on June 30, 1918, and there are some who question whether the Guard can assume those proportions in peace time. It should be remembered, however, that the inducement of additional pay must be considered in future calculations, for the following table, while operative, has not as yet received the publicity it merits.

Pay Table for National Guard.

The approximate pay per annum of line officers and enlisted men of the National Guard (includes forty-nine drills and fifteen days' field service) is as follows:

Captain	\$794.88
First Lieutenant	462.72
Second Lieutenant	376.96
Sergeants, 1st class	223.36
Sergeants, 2d class	168.96
Sergeants, 3d class	149.12
Sergeants, 4th class	115.20
Corporal	94.72
Private, 1st class	74.88
Private	64.00

The number of organizations and the strength of the National Guard to be allocated to the nine corps areas is being considered by a joint committee of Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserve officers on duty at the War Department. After their work is approved the location of troops will be a function of committees of Regular, National Guard and Reserve officers in each state, of which the two latter components will form a majority. The question of the command of National Guard brigades and higher units when they are organized from the troops of two or more states will have to be decided after a careful survey of the sentiment of the military authorities of the states in question. Of course, such command would function in peace time during maneuvers and joint exercises only, the training at home stations being co-ordinated through the headquarters of corps area commanders. The fact that such command has been exercised successfully in the past leads to the conclusion that it will be effective for field purposes in future.

In the initial organization of divisions of Organized Reserves, as indicated above, statistical reports show that approximately 70,000 Reserve officers have been appointed since Nov. 11, 1918, and there are over 12,000 applications on file. None of the officers so appointed have been given definite assignments.

Organized Reserves Operation.

Under plans now in process of development, all Reserve officers will be placed under the orders of the commander of the corps area embracing their residence upon appointment, and assigned by him to a unit of the Organized Reserves at or contiguous to his place of residence. For example, Major B. of Boston, is appointed to the Ordnance Reserve Corps, and upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance is assigned by the War Department to duty at Watertown Arsenal as assistant to the commanding officer. This is Major B's war assignment. When ordered into active service for the fifteen days' period of training he goes to Watertown Arsenal and performs duties similar to those he would perform in war. Captain C. of Wilmington, N.C., is appointed in the Infantry Section and is placed at the disposition of the commander of the 4th Corps Area for assignment. He is assigned to command Company C, 329th Infantry, 83d Division, which is located in eastern North Carolina. Captain C, with the other officers and non-commissioned officers of his division, goes to Camp Jackson for the period of training each year.

Each unit of the Organized Reserves will be localized and will be officered by Reserve officers residing in the locality. The enlisted personnel will be assigned to units localized in the vicinity of their places of residence. Provision will be made for transferring officers and enlisted men upon changes of residence to similar units located in their new places of residence. As the Organized Reserves are distinctly a war force and will attract a class of citizens who do not feel inclined or are unable to undertake the obligations assumed by members of the National Guard, and as it will be maintained as a cadre or skeletonized force, there will be no competition between it and the National Guard. For purposes of administration and such voluntary training as may be possible in addition to the annual period of fifteen days an adequate personnel of the Regular Army will be provided. Plans for equipping the Organized Reserves are being studied with a view to prompt and effective mobilization of this component in a national emergency. Regulations for the administration of the Organized Reserves are now being prepared by the authorized committee of the War Department.

Success in modern war depends largely upon quick, powerful and staggering blows from which the enemy cannot immediately recover. Against this type of warfare our tremendous resources can make little progress unless our Army in peace time contains a well-balanced organization of all arms and branches capable of immediate expansion in the event of the probability of war. It will be seen that the policy of the General Staff of the War Department contemplates a well-balanced force capable of immediate expansion in the event of such a probability, officered by Regular, National Guard and Organized Reserve officers, in which all the elements or components have received equal consideration from the standpoint of efficiency and effectiveness during peace time. When the Army has been organized under such a plan the elimination or transfer of officers or units, and the latter's dismemberment or reorganization in the event of war, will be wholly unnecessary. The expansion to the limit of strength required to meet the emergency will take an orderly course through the medium of voluntary enlistment or draft. While it is recognized that the military policy provided for in the recent legislation has certain defects from the military viewpoint, it will be seen from the above that the War Department is diligently engaged in developing an organization which will make

effective the policy contemplated by Congress and which, it is believed, will meet the approval of the entire country.

GUARD OFFICERS AT INFANTRY SCHOOL.

Experiences of a Participant at Camp Benning.

Officers who will attend the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga., will be interested in the following letter from a National Guard officer who completed the recent course at the school, describing his experiences there. The letter reads, in part:

"To begin with, I am taking a course of military training at the Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga. For the last 5,000 years the last war has always been the last war that mankind should have to indulge in. But a few of the far-seeing persons in charge of the future military policy of this country realize that the last war was only a training ground for the next war. Realizing the necessity for extensive military training, but knowing the difficulties under which a large Regular Army could be raised at this time, they happily hit upon the idea of reorganizing and extending the National Guard of the various states. Looking back over the wonderful work done by the National Guard units in the late war overseas, they soon came to the conclusion that any amount of money and effort spent on the training of the National Guard would be money and effort well spent. So as a result, under the tuition of the most expert instructors in the U.S. Army, thirty officers representing the majority of the National Guard organizations in the country were assembled here on Jan. 31, 1920, and have just completed a three months' course of intensive Infantry training and have returned home to their organizations. Seven other officers and myself are remaining here for an additional course of thirty days in machine guns, one-pounders and light mortars.

"There is no 'out of the book' tactics in the school. Students do the real thing under the watchful eye of instructors who are men highly trained as specialists in the various departments and men who have played important roles in the gigantic program overseas. Summed up the Infantry School is proof of what the Army expects of the National Guard. The interest and enthusiasm of the instructors was imparted to the students. This was one of the features which should make the National Guard class a group of soldiers skillfully trained and prepared to assume assignments as instructors to the units to which they are attached.

"Student officers were picked from their respective organizations, from distant Hawaii to Maine; even the Choctaw and Creek, and the rapidly disappearing Indian races of Oklahoma, were also represented. Civilian occupations from physician, merchant, labor-leader, clerk, attorney, journalist, mechanic and insurance men were represented, the majority of whom served in the Federal Service with their organizations and who have reverted to their civilian status and rejoined the National Guard. But at the school, they were soldiers. From the sound of reveille to the last drawn notes of taps they were on their toes, and their interest in the drill and instructions was given impetus by the expertness of the instructor.

What the Student Officers Were Taught.

"Military tactics, from the school of the soldier to tactical terrain maneuvers under the supervision of one of the nation's recognized authorities on military tactics, formed a large part of the course. Money was not spared to teach the Guardsmen, and expensive demonstrations were staged and problems held during instruction periods, which put the practical side of the theoretical mechanism right before the men, who must use the right method when the time comes. Machine guns, light mortars, 37-mm. guns, automatic rifles, hand grenades, various types of bombs, trench warfare tactics, physical instruction, drill and command, musketry, military law, rifle and pistol, and psychology were taught the students. The instructors did not aim to turn out finished products in the various departments of military methods and weapons, but they are so specialized and so well informed in their particular kind of study that the students have a working knowledge of all of the various methods of warfare and a definite knowledge of many of the departments to which a greater length of time had been allotted. It was the opinion of the majority of the officers at the school that the instruction given will not only go a long way toward making the National Guard units efficient, but will serve to give the citizen soldier a program that will make an enlistment in the National Guard one of interest and give him the military and physical training that not only will fit him as a soldier but will make him a better citizen.

"A short visit to Camp Benning, this great school of soldiering, proves that the much advertised phrase 'the Army makes men' is amply exemplified in the splendid types of Americans that are being made through military training. The person whose sub-conscious mind ever wavered toward the instinct to whistle the slacker's hymn, 'I Never Raised My Boy to be a Soldier,' would cringe in chagrin at the sight of men who are trained in the ethics and principles of safe democracy. For example, there is a class of 125 West Point officers here for a nine months' course. As a whole they are the finest type of American manhood I have ever seen assembled in one body."

Continuing the writer declares that while the work was hard obstacles were overcome by the determination of everyone desirous to make the highest possible average. One company of the 29th Infantry was used exclusively as an instruction company, and every student was required to fill every position in the company from private to captain, and to lead detachments in various tactical problems. The battle demonstration, he writes, lasted for thirty minutes and cost approximately \$20,000, adding that "it was nothing for our National Guard class of thirty men to go out and shoot up over \$400 or \$500 worth of ammunition before dinner." The work in scouting and patrolling was most thorough, he writes, adding: "The grim realities of war were shown in a tank demonstration which was staged by a tank battalion that was ordered here for permanent station. It was the combined force of man power, high explosives and heavily armored tanks, enacted in a spectacular demonstration which was witnessed by hundreds of civilians as well as the mass of military men stationed here and members of the high command."

In conclusion the writer says that the "association here in our class with men from all walks of life and all parts of the United States has had a very broadening effect on every member of the class. Among its members were several who did gallant service in the war overseas. Their experiences and viewpoint were very helpful. One case warrants special mention. Capt. James Riff, our sec-

tion marcher, captain of a New York company in the war, was twice wounded, reported dead, decorated, and is now back as a captain of a New York National Guard company. To add a purely personal note to this letter I have never so thoroughly enjoyed anything as I have this course. The training I received here will be utilized as The Adjutant General of Colorado shall direct."

OPINIONS OF THE J.A.G. OF THE NAVY.

Line Engineer Officers and Command.

In response to the question, "Can the commanding officer of a squadron, division or flotilla specifically authorize a line officer, restricted by law to the performance of engineering duties only, to exercise command or succeed to the command of said squadron, division, flotilla or ship to which he is assigned, when considered competent for such duty?" The J.A.G. gives the following opinion, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. It reads: "It is understood that the foregoing question was submitted for an opinion in view of the language of the last proviso of Article R-1003(6) of the U.S. Navy Regulations. A fair interpretation of said article would seem to be that officers restricted by law to the performance of certain duties cannot be given other duties by virtue of the above regulation, but that officers whose duties are not restricted by law may be assigned other duties thereunder if the performance of such duties by them is not inconsistent with law. As above indicated, it would be clearly inconsistent with law to authorize a line officer who is restricted by law to the performance of engineering duties only to exercise military command afloat, and the question submitted must, therefore, be answered in the negative."

Inactive Reservists Are "Persons in Civil Life."

Members of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force on inactive duty are "persons in civil life" within the meaning of the act of July 1, 1918, for the purpose of receiving cash rewards therein provided according to an opinion of the J.A.G. After quoting the law in the case the digest of the opinion reads: "It clearly appears that Congress intended to grant to members of the Naval Reserve Force other than transferred members of the Fleet Naval Reserve absolute freedom of action with regard to public or private employment while not actually employed with the Navy in time of war or national emergency or for training, or while in uniform; the restriction placed upon them being a prohibition against their serving in any other branch of the military service of the United States or any state thereof, except with the Naval Militia. The Judge Advocate General was therefore of opinion that at such times as above indicated, during which the members of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force on inactive duty are given freedom of action with regard to public or private employment, they should be regarded as 'persons in civil life,' within the meaning of the foregoing act of July 1, 1918, and that they are, therefore, eligible to receive cash rewards for beneficial suggestions made by them during such times, which opinion was approved by the Secretary of the Navy."

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Retired Pay of Specialists.

The question was asked by the Secretary of War as to "whether enlisted men of the sixth and seventh grades, rated as specialists in accordance with Sec. 4b of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, and hereafter placed on the retired list, are entitled upon such retirement to seventy-five per cent. of their pay as specialists as provided by said Sec. 4b in addition to seventy-five per cent. of their base pay and longevity." The Comptroller's decision reads: "So much of Sec. 4b of the act of June 4, 1920, as provides extra pay to enlisted men of the sixth and seventh grades who may be rated as specialists is in lieu of the provisions of law for extra-duty pay therein repealed to take effect July 1, 1920. Such extra pay is not pay of the enlisted man's grade, but is conditioned upon the rating which may be given him as a specialist, and no part thereof can lawfully be included in computing his pay on his retirement."

No Additional Ration Below Third Grade.

A fireman in the Coast Artillery Corps is not entitled to the additional ration or commutation therefor authorized by Sec. 5 of the act of May 18, 1920, for all non-commissioned officers of the Army of the grade of color sergeant and above as fixed by existing Army Regulations, for the reason that his grade as fixed by Army Regulations existing on and prior to May 18, 1920, is below that of color sergeant, and this denial of his right to receive such allowance does not operate to reduce (within the meaning of Sec. 14 of said act) the rate of pay or allowance he was lawfully receiving immediately prior to May 18, 1920. And he is not entitled under Sec. 4b of the act of June 4, 1920, to such additional ration or commutation therefor for any time after June 30, 1920, for the reason that under the terms of said section such temporary allowance on and after July 1, 1920, "shall apply only to enlisted men of the first three grades." This specific and clearly-stated provision of the law, effective on July 1, 1920, precludes the allowance of the additional ration or commutation therefor to an enlisted man of a grade below the third grade.

N.R.F. Member Transferred to Regular Navy.

Where it affirmatively appears that subsequent to July 11, 1919, a member of the Naval Reserve Force having not less than one year to serve in his enrollment had applied for transfer to the Regular Navy under the provisions of the act of that date and had been discharged or disenrolled and enlisted in the Regular Navy to serve a statutory enlistment period, his record may be corrected to show the man as transferred from the N.R.F. to the Regular Navy as authorized by the act of July 11, 1919, if in all cases such transfer is otherwise permitted within the limitations of the law. This decision is made by the Comptroller as the result of a request made by the Secretary of the Navy for a reconsideration of a decision made by the Comptroller July 19, 1920, on this point, the former decision affecting adversely such transferred N.R.F. enlisted men in the matter of honorable discharge gratuity and increased pay.

Actual Expenses of Travel, Enlisted Men.

In connection with the claim of a sergeant in the Air Service of the Army for "actual and necessary expenses incurred while on duty" the Auditor for the War Department submitted to the Comptroller an original construction of that section of the act of April 20, 1918, which provides, "That hereafter under such regulations

and within such maximum rates as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, enlisted men may be reimbursed for actual expenses of travel, including subsistence and lodging, incurred while traveling under competent orders and not embraced in the movement of troops, or they may be paid a flat per diem therefor in lieu of such reimbursement." The sergeant in question was ordered on special duty from July 1 to 30, 1919, and as the Secretary of War "established the maximum rate for the special duty rendered at not to exceed \$5 per day for actual and necessary expenses" the Auditor expressed the opinion, which was approved by the Comptroller, "that the expenses incurred by the sergeant, not exceeding \$5 a day from July 1 to 30, 1919, should be paid from the appropriation 'General Appropriation, Q.M.C., 1920.'"

Armory Drill Pay, National Guard.

The Secretary of War asked the Comptroller in the matter of the pay of enlisted men of the National Guard, for armory drills attended during the semi-annual period ended June 30, 1920, based on the National Defense act, if it could be settled separate and distinct from the second semi-annual period, and payment made enlisted men for such drills attended during the six months' period ended June 30, 1920, for not less than twelve drills or more than twenty-four, provided that no enlisted man will be paid for more drills than the number of drills for which the organization to which the enlisted man belongs qualifies." This query was caused by the fact that up to June 30 last the pay of the National Guard was made under the provisions of the National Defense act, while subsequent to that date it will be made under the provisions of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920. The Comptroller states in reply: "Effective July 1, 1920, a new rate of pay and a different method of calculation is provided. Apparently monthly payments are authorized, the only requirements being that payment shall not be made for more than sixty drills in any one year, and that the man shall have attended during the month for which he is being paid not less than sixty per cent. of the drills, etc., prescribed for the organization of which he is a member. The proposal to pay now for less than twenty-four drills attended Jan. 1 to June 30, 1920, also seems to contemplate depriving those members who have attended less than twelve drills of rights given them by the law in effect when the services were rendered. No administrative difficulty is perceived in delaying the preparation of payrolls for the semi-annual period, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1920, to Dec. 31, 1920, when can be determined the rights of these men to pay for drills attended if they attended during the entire year a total of not less than twenty-four drills. In any case where an enlisted man who was a member of the National Guard during the entire year and who had not attended a total of twenty-four drills, including those attended Jan. 1 to June 30, and those attended July 1 to Dec. 31, he would not be entitled to pay for the drills attended during the period Jan. 1 to June 30."

Pay of Enlisted Men, Coast Guard.

A copy of a proposed circular letter to be issued to commanding officers of the U.S. Coast Guard concerning additions and allowances for enlisted men of the Coast Guard under the provisions of the act of May 18, 1920, was submitted to the Comptroller by the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting a decision whether said circular letter is in accordance with authority contained in the act of May 18, 1920, which provides that enlisted men of the Coast Guard shall receive the same pay and allowances prescribed for enlisted men of the Navy. The Comptroller approves of the additions and allowances specified in the circular letter excepting in three cases. Thus, men in the Coast Guard discharged from a one-year enlistment period and re-enlisting in the Navy for a period of one year are not entitled to honorable discharge gratuity since there are no enlistments in the Navy for a period of one year, and it has already been established that the same requirements are necessary to entitle enlisted men of the Coast Guard to honorable discharge gratuity that are necessary to entitle enlisted men of the Navy to such gratuity. Also the clothing bounty as prescribed for enlisted men of the Navy may only be given men of the Coast Guard first enlisted therein on or subsequent to May 18, 1920, since the act of May 18, 1920, is not retroactive except as to the increase of pay prescribed therein under certain conditions, and therefore the authorization of the Navy allowance applies to the Coast Guard only from the date of the passage of the act. The third exception is that a man who has been given a petty officer's certificate in the Navy must have issued to him a petty officer's certificate in the Coast Guard on enlisting in the Coast Guard within thirty days after honorable discharge from the Navy if he is to be entitled to the \$2 per month, in addition to the pay of the rating in which he is serving, prescribed by the new circular letter. The Comptroller points out that there is no statutory authority for continuing in the Coast Guard a petty officer's certificate of graduation in the Navy.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Increase Granted by Vocational Board.

More than 5,000 disabled soldiers in training under the Federal Board for Vocational Training in the New York district, composed of the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, have been assured of a \$20 a month increase in their training pay by action of the Central Office in Washington approving the investigations of the New York office as to the eligibility of men in that district to benefit under the provisions of the Darrow amendment of the Deficiency Appropriation act. Under the ruling of the Central Office, men in training whose injuries constitute a vocational handicap are entitled to the increase of \$20 over their maintenance pay of \$80 if board and room expenses in their locality amounted to more than \$45 a month, and to a \$10 increase if these costs amounted to more than \$40.

Former decisions of the Central Office brought men in the metropolitan district of New York, Buffalo, and most of the larger cities in New Jersey the full \$20 increase. On Aug. 25 it was announced that soldier students of vocational handicap class (Section 2) would receive the increase from \$80 to \$100 in the following cities in New York: Albany, Elmira, Gloversville, Ithaca, Niagara Falls, Olean, Oswego, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy and Utica. In the cities of Alfred, Cobleskill, Canton, Delhi, Jamestown and Potsdam, N.Y., an increase from \$80 to \$90 will be granted. In New Jersey all the principal cities with the exception of New Brunswick and Trenton had already been granted the increase to \$100. The former district is now placed in the \$90 zone and the latter in the \$100 zone. In Connecticut all the following were placed in the \$100 zone: Bridgeport, Danbury, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, Stamford, Torrington

and Waterbury. Meriden was placed in the \$90 zone. Soldiers with dependents are granted added compensation over the base pay.

WEARING OF CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your able editorial on the subject of the wearing of civilian clothes by the Army when off duty, in your issue of Aug. 28, was timely and will be very much appreciated by a large majority of the Army, both officers and enlisted men. However, you overlooked several important arguments on the subject.

First, there is an undercurrent of strong hostility to the uniform, particularly to officers, among a certain class of people which manifests itself in rudeness or insolent language for their part in any case of disagreement with them. I have had several cases of this happen to me in disagreements with railroad employees and have heard of many more. The fact that an officer in uniform cannot engage in a scene or defend himself either by retort or physically is well known, a fact that those of cowardly instincts are well aware of and of which they take due advantage.

Second, the Army presents a pitiable spectacle at evening social functions. Recently, in a first-class establishment I saw a party of young men and girls at a dinner dance. The civilians in their tuxedos or cool flannels and the Navy officers in their clean duck suits or their sensible, clean, cool and attractive combination uniform of blue coat and white trousers, were a pleasing picture alongside the young girls in their dainty summer dresses. Several Army officers present looked as though they had been recruited from a gang of laborers, with their variegated and faded khaki, clod-hopper shoes and woolen rags or hog-hide wrapped around their legs. After dancing awhile they were in sweat-streaked tunics and wilted, unhooked collars; which reminds me that no one wearing this tunic of ours ever attempted any physical exercise without first "loosening the collar," he it dancing, marching or preparing to stick a bayonet in a "boche." Many dead soldiers on the battlefields of France had their hands raised and frozen in death in an attempt to loosen this atrocity about their neck.

Third, all self-respecting officers are put to an unnecessary expense in the way of tips, best seats at places of amusement, going only to first-class hotels and restaurants because of being in uniform. There are many second and third class restaurants which I would gladly patronize and many times when I would ride in the day coach if not in uniform. This is pride and also to a certain extent protects one from the annoyances mentioned in my first paragraph.

Fourth, what peculiar status of our national situation requires the Army to stick to its uniform while off duty when the Navy is not so pestered?

ARMY OFFICER.

Our correspondent is mistaken in his first point in saying that the hostility to the uniform shown by certain civilians was not taken into account in the editorial to which he refers. On the contrary, this was particularly noted, as a reading of its third paragraph shows.—EDITOR.

COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Paragraph 1307½, Army Regulations, 1913, added by C.A.R. No. 28, prescribes that "An enlisted man on duty at a place where there are no public quarters available may, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of War, be paid commutation of quarters at the rate of \$15 per month in lieu of hiring quarters for him at Government expense. In this connection, it is desired to call attention to Paragraph 1036, Army Regulations, 1913, which was changed by C.A.R. No. 81 in the year of 1918, the change in the lowest allowance for fuel for one room being increased seventy per cent. Attention is also called to Paragraph 1057, Army Regulations, 1913, which was also changed by C.A.R. No. 81, the change in the lowest allowance for one room being increased over eleven per cent.

Inasmuch as the sum of \$15 was stipulated when the purchasing power was three times what it is at the present time, it is believed that a correction to Paragraph 1307½ would be entirely in order and beneficial, the sum of \$15 being entirely inadequate for the purpose authorized. It is further believed that it was merely an oversight that such change was not published in C.A.R. No. 81, considering the fact that both fuel and light were provided for at that time.

A READER.

AN OLD ARMY VIEW OF THE PRESENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

For forty-seven years I have been connected with the Army and never has there been as much discontent and unrest as there is at the present time, especially with the old, faithful officer and soldier of many years service. In order for officers and soldiers to get good results, they must be satisfied with the knowledge that at least they are to have a "square deal."

The soldier is dissatisfied, first because his officers are so; secondly, he reads the recruiting propaganda and looks at the "posters" and expects to find all as it is represented. He soon finds these are greatly exaggerated, and are used as bait to get the men.

Thirdly, one year enlistment breeds discontent to every man in the Service. It is commonly admitted by officers and soldiers, that the one-year enlistment is a drawback to the morale of the Army. The "non-coms." understand, that it takes nearly a year of hard work to make a good, reliable soldier. Their long, hard work training these men counts for little, so they go in to it half-heartedly. The one-year enlistment has proved an added expense to the Government.

Schools of all kinds have been brought into Army life and most of them have done more harm than good. A man comes in to the Service not to be a school boy or professor, but a soldier. The public schools have made it possible for any young man desiring a profession to acquire one without expense. Why then make the Army a college? Why not make good, contented, loyal soldiers out of these men and give them the work they expect when they enlist?

I have heard a number of officers express themselves thus: "After giving the best of our lives to the

Service and having had only its interest at heart, we now see the policy in Washington is to force our retirement, by keeping us at the poorest stations, and by promoting over our heads men who served abroad. Men we have ranked for years. We who were so unfortunate and had to remain at home and train, are now shoved aside. Yet these same men were sent letters complimenting them on their efficient work. The promotion boards forgot the faithful workers at home. Would it not have been better to have given these men advanced rank and retire them with a feeling of loyalty and love for the Service?

Justice and recognition are the first steps to morale in the Army. A soldier cannot look up to his officers if he feels they are not competent. An officer cannot set the example to his men, if he faces humiliations and unjustness from the "powers that be." Look over the list and see how many good men have remained at home, loyal to the end, only to face ruin, unhappiness and worst of all, unjustness. The only way out is to retire.

TRUETT.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE ENLISTED MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Under the act of June 4, 1920, the warrant grade was authorized. Though this grade has been pending for some time past, prior to its passage, nevertheless no appointments have as yet been made, though over two months have elapsed since the passage of the act. The men eligible for the grade are, therefore, losing pay which rightfully belongs to them. An eligible list could have been prepared in a very short time after the passage of the act and appointments could have been made immediately. In addition to the loss of pay suffered by the men entitled to the warrant grade, a number of men entitled to promotion to master sergeants and the other enlisted grades have not been promoted. All the men losing pay through the delay in making these promotions justly feel that they have been penalized through no fault of their own. They are doing the work of the higher grades, in many cases, and should also have the higher pay.

The reason given for the delay in making the promotions is that the result of the examinations for commission must be known before the warrant grade and other promotions will be made. Though this reason is well enough for the men who have continued to hold their emergency commissions, it is not justifiable in the opinion of the men who, perhaps, served overseas, returned and were discharged in advance of those who remained behind, and have since re-enlisted in the hope of early action on the warrant grade. Many commissioned officers were promoted with rank and pay from July 1, 1920. When the warrant grade and other resulting promotions are made, they should be dated June 4, 1920 (in the case of warrant officers) and July 1, 1920 (in the case of the other promotions) and the men promoted should receive pay of the higher grade from the date of their warrants, as the officers have received the higher pay. The present dissatisfaction will then be eliminated.

L. N. WOERNER.

DUPLICATE MEDALS OF HONOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On reading on page 1551, Aug. 21, a reference to the above I looked the matter up and to my surprise found at least five instances up to September, 1904, where one person was on record as having received two medals, and I presume that the World War brought forth others. The recipients I found were:

Frank D. Baldwin, Capt., 19th Mich. Inf.	July 20, 1864
Frank D. Baldwin, 1st Lieut., 5th Inf.	Nov. 8, 1874
Thos. W. Custer, 2d Lieut., 6th Mich. Cav.	April 2, 1865
Thos. W. Custer, 2d Lieut., 6th Mich. Cav.	April 6, 1865
Patrick Leonard, Sergt., 2d Cav.	May 15, 1870
*Patrick Leonard, Corpl., 23d Inf.	April 28, 1876
George W. Mindil, Capt., 61st Pa. Inf.	May 5, 1862
George W. Mindil, Col., 27th N.J. Inf.	June 17, 1863
William Wilson, Sergt., 4th Cav.	Mar. 28, 1872
William Wilson, Sergt., 4th Cav.	Sept. 29, 1872

*Possibly different men.

I haven't read the law in regard to awarding this medal, but from the above their issue seems to be unlimited, which to a certain extent corresponds to the British V.C., where they issue a clasp instead of another decoration.

JOHN C. STILES.

[The name Patrick Leonard, as our correspondent notes, appears twice in the Medal of Honor list. Corpl. Patrick Leonard, Co. A, 23d U.S. Inf., received Medal No. 2339 on Aug. 26, 1876, for "gallantry in charge on hostile Sioux" near Fort Hartuff, Nebr., April 28, 1876. Sergt. Patrick Leonard, Co. C, 2d U.S. Cav., received Medal No. 2340 on June 22, 1870, for "gallantry in action" at Little Blue, Nebr., May 15, 1870. Since the passage of the act of July 1, 1918, not more than one Medal of Honor is issued to one person.—EDITOR.]

JUSTICE TO MASTER SERGEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I believe all or a large percentage of the permanent second grade quartermaster and ordnance sergeants are, like myself, anxiously awaiting information as to the intentions of the War Department with regard to future appointments of master sergeants. A manifest injustice has been done the pre-war quartermaster and ordnance sergeant in the matter of placing the regimental and senior grade sergeant major and the regimental supply sergeant, particularly the latter, in the first grade. The writer was a regimental quartermaster sergeant at the time he took the examination for his present grade, held the grade of battalion sergeant major of an Infantry regiment for three years, and knows the duties of each. Now he finds himself outranked by non-commissioned officers who are not required to take an examination for their grades and who have no more responsible or important duties to perform.

In future appointments of master sergeants, it is believed the equitable course would be to appoint them by seniority from the various non-commissioned officers of the second grade. This will not only be giving the old soldier a "square deal" but will insure the right man for the right place. In the commissioned grades, when an

officer reaches the top of his grade he is given a chance for promotion without competing with all the junior officers of his grade, and it should be the same in our case.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT.

TRUE EXPRESSION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Baker's Address at General Staff College.

"Every day I live," declared Secretary of War Baker in his address at the opening exercises of the General Staff College on Sept. 1, "is persuading me more and more that the Army in its truest expression is at least in some of its aspects the highest possible development of a democratic society. It represents law, obedience to law, discipline by the observance of law, complete co-ordination of function, and the very highest efficiency in action of any group that we have. Those qualities are the qualities which make for success in all societies. If a number of us were cast upon Robinson Crusoe's Island and there was no government there of any sort, and we were undertaking to organize a government of our own, we should try to get into it at the very outset those qualities which I have mentioned, because our experience as civilized men has taught us how essential, how basal they are to any efficiency in governmental organization. The Army has them all. It also has certain defects inherent in the system. Everything has the defects of its quality, and the tendency of such an aggregation of qualities in a society is to make it inelastic, to make it conservative beyond measure, to make it resent change, to make it slow to grow. But these qualities themselves, quite apart from their defects, are fundamental and basic in social organizations."

This appreciation by Secretary Baker of our Army and its spirit came midway in the course of his address devoted to the individual profit of officers attending the college course, and how through them the Army and the country would eventually gain thereby. The Secretary said in part:

"You gentlemen are here to continue a great tradition. The class which you succeed was the first class in the General Staff College, and it, like this class, was made up of men fresh from experience in the actual practice of the art of war. It was of course not possible in the first class to bring together all the officers of distinction in that service, either as instructors or as students, and for some years the classes which are assembled in this college will be made up of men who have had experience in the field in actual operations and have seen with their own eyes the making of war on a great and modern scale. The high purpose of these classes and of this college therefore is to gather up, out of the experience which our Army has just had, the valuable and important lessons which ought to be preserved for the benefit of the future of the Army and of the country. Some of those lessons will be preserved in books. Reports have been made by officers and by services, reports have been made of operations, and of difficulties overcome, sometimes overcome with great delay; so that the written history of those experiences does comprise a valuable record and a great lesson which will always be available to the Army to use in the event of another emergency."

The Importance of Personal Contact.

"But there are things taught on the battlefields, there are things taught in life as we live it which never find their way into books, which are only handed down by personal contact, which are felt rather than said, which are communicated by oral tradition, just as the literature of the ancient world was handed down from generation to generation before the printing press or even the art of writing was available. So this group of classes, made up each year of men, so long as the supply will last, who have had the actual experience of making war, either in the combat branches or in the supply services or in the technical or administrative business of Army operation—this group of classes, made up of men who have had that experience, will be like that continuous series of unknown and unnamed Greeks who handed down Homer from the original song as he sang it, and preserved it as a blessing to mankind of later ages. It is your assembling thus and your communication with one another, your contact, your preservation of the tradition, and your gathering together and perpetrating those lessons, your dissemination of those lessons throughout the Army, that is of vast importance. It is an object therefore which justifies your closest study in the formal operations of this college, and requires your association as fellow students upon the most democratic and helpful basis possible, in order that you may secure here not merely what your instructors can communicate in formal lectures, but that far subtler thing which enriches the life of a man who lives among a group of men, whose experiences he can acquire by contact with them. What I have been saying of course has to do with your formal relations to this college. The usefulness of it all is measured by the extent to which you can stamp on the Army which you are to command after you leave here those things which you learn here."

"The relation of an officer to his subordinate officers and to his men is not often tutorial. It is a relation of command and not a relationship of education in the sense of tutelage; but the officer who is himself an explicit and express embodiment of discipline, of high principles, of efficiency in action, and of wide learning and research, becomes a source of inspiration and object of emulation to his subordinate associates, and his spirit spreads throughout the entire organization. It is, therefore, of the highest importance, I think, that you should realize that what you learn here is not merely for your own guidance. It is not to be bundled up and put in a pigeon hole, and sometime, when you are put in a place where perplexities overtake you, taken out and used in order to supply an answer and a key to the particular problem with which you are then confronted, but it is a broad course of education, taken at the very highest peak of the military art, in its theory, in its plans, in its services, in order that it may affect your whole lives as officers, and by thus elevating the plane upon which the higher officers of the Army live, by exalting the intellectual and the active plane upon which we live, make an eminence at the top of the Army which will have the effect of drawing the whole body of the Army up to it. So much for the formal aspect; so much for the relationship between the officers and the Army."

The Type and Exemplar of Society.

Here Secretary Baker referred to his hobby of believing that the Army is the truest expression of a democratic society; gave an admirable review of conditions in Russia, in which he showed how complete was the failure of the communist form of government under the National

Soviet Council; and showed how necessary to the world was law. He continued:

"Now I say this to you gentlemen because it seems to me, as I have said, that the Army is the type and the exemplar of society which recognizes the finality of law as a fundamental prerequisite to order and discipline. As the men who are to be the presiding officers of the Army, as the men who are to train the young, as the men whose example they may imitate and whose ideals are to be their inspiration, as the men who are to go out all over this country, with the enlarged Army as we have it now organized happily on a tactical basis, extending out all over the country, you are going to be in contact not only with the Army but with civil society, and the things you do, the beliefs you hold, the words you utter and the results you accomplish with the Army are going to have a vast and a deep influence in the making of the institutions and the future of our country. It seems to me of very great importance therefore that you men, who by your position here are to be intellectual and spiritual leaders, should come together under the high influence of this college; and I congratulate you upon the beginning of a course which cannot fail to be fruitful to you, and cannot, I think, fail to be helpful to the country."

GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS OPEN.

The General Service Schools of the Army opened at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 6 for the term of 1920-21 with practically all the instructors and students present. They assembled in the lecture room, where Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, U.S.A., commandant of the school, and Col. Lucien R. Holbrook, U.S.A., assistant commandant, delivered addresses. General Drum said, in part:

"To make the Army a truly American institution in training as well as spirit is the task set for those officers who, in the years to come, will be elevated to the highest commands. And it is the purpose of the Service Schools to further this idea. The war taught many lessons to American military men. Chief among them was the salient fact that the United States need not go to foreign countries for its military lore, that American brains and leadership were capable of meeting the demands of a great conflict and that a truly American Army should be based on American institutions and not on foreign text-books. As a result, all the military texts from pens of European masters of tactics have been 'scrapped.' Instructors at the Service Schools have collaborated in writing text-books which are based on the American idea of what an army should be and how it should be trained. These new text-books will guide the course of study in the Army schools, not only here, but at other places where officers and soldiers are receiving training."

"The officers of the Army have no illusions about world peace. Neither are they hoping for a conflict. There isn't a great deal of glory in war for the average officer. They know the horrors of it too well. But on all sides are evidences of the frailties and faults of human nature, which no written paucity can change overnight. Consequently, keeping in mind the traditional military policy of the nation in having a small standing Army, capable of great expansion in time of war, the men now charged with the education and training of the Army are seeking to make it ready for any emergency that may arise and that it may meet such emergencies in a wholly American fashion."

"In regard to the Army's failure in the past to study and know thoroughly the characteristics of the people of the nation, it has been due, in part, to the fact that our Army has led a 'recluse' sort of existence. It has been on duty in the Philippines, Panama, Hawaii, China and other places far from home. It got out of touch with the national thought. But while the basic doctrines of the art of war are of universal application they are susceptible of being, and should be, modified to meet the requirements and gain the advantages of national traits, habits, aggressiveness, determination. It is a serious sin for one nation or race to adopt the guiding doctrines of another race. To a certain extent in the past this country has committed this sin. However, our experience in the World War has broadened us in this connection. It is our purpose to have an American tactical doctrine suitable to the traits of the American people. It is the function of the Service Schools to develop a uniform American doctrine and to inculcate the Army therewith. From a mechanical standpoint all devices and instruments should be thoroughly studied that are capable for employment in war. New weapons are constantly being sought, and this practice should not be limited to the mechanical instruments of war. It should also include human instruments—the individual, the various social classes and the people as a whole."

General Drum strengthened his point by pointing out that lack of thorough knowledge on the part of commanders of the characteristics of the American people developed "rough spots" in the conduct of the war. They were not serious enough, fortunately, to affect the result appreciably, but their warning was there. As a result, the Army is now taking up the problem of developing its leadership along the lines of closer observance of the trend of American thought and its reaction on the individual, because in time of war this national thought becomes transmitted to the Army as a whole through the induction or recruitment of masses of individuals from every walk of life.

General Drum's appointment as commandant of the schools has received strong approval throughout the Army because of his work during the war and before. He went to France as one of the original members of General Pershing's staff and as chief of staff was charged with the work of organizing the American Expeditionary Forces. Later he was chief of staff of the 1st Army, directing its operations at St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. There are several new instructors in the staff of the school this year. In addition to Col. L. R. Holbrook, Col. E. E. Booth, who was chief of staff of the 77th Division, later chief of staff of the S.O.S. and after the demobilization of the A.E.F., a member of the Allied High Commission of Armenia, is also an assistant commandant. Col. W. K. Naylor, who was chief of staff of the 3d Division, and later of the 3d Corps, is head of the School of the Staff. Col. H. J. Brees, chief of staff of the 91st Division, and later of the 7th Corps, is chief of the line class. Colonel Holbrook was one of the most brilliant commanders of artillery during the war.

TO PROTECT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN FRANCE.

For the purpose of preventing any encroachment, for commercial or other purposes, of the military cemetery at Romagne, France, where 23,000 American soldiers are buried, the American Graves Registration Service has asked the French government to purchase the slope in front of the cemetery and also the entire crest of the hill which is now occupied in part by the cemetery, as well

as plots on both sides, says an Associated Press dispatch from Paris. It is intended that the ground in question shall not only safeguard the cemetery against encroachment but will provide areas which American horticultural experts may plant with trees and shrubbery for the purpose of beautifying the cemetery. At present the cemetery is surrounded only by walls, which permit no space for such planting. The cemetery at Suresnes, which is on the slope of Mont Valerien, one of the old forts built to defend Paris, and the cemetery at Belleau Woods, in both of which many American soldiers are buried, are already protected against encroachment.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT R.O.T.C. UNITS.

Surgeon General's Plan Approved by War Department.

The establishment of Veterinary Corps units of the R.O.T.C. will be made this year at Cornell University, Ohio State University, Iowa State Agricultural College and Kansas State Agricultural College, the Surgeon General of the Army announced on Sept. 7, thus carrying out the tentative plan proposed to the War Department by the Surgeon General of the Army as told in our issue of Sept. 4, page 5. It is also proposed to establish other units at Class A schools in accordance with the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, which authorizes for the first time the formation of Medical Department units of the R.O.T.C. No unit will be established or maintained until a Medical Department officer of the Regular Army shall have been detailed as professor of military science and tactics, nor until the college shall maintain under military instruction at least fifty physically fit male students to comprise this unit. The act of June 4, 1920, requires that appointments to the Medical Department, Regular Army, shall be made in the grade of second lieutenant from Reserve officers between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years. Students who complete satisfactorily the required training in a unit, upon graduation will be commissioned in the Medical, Dental or Veterinary Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps, a material advantage for candidates for commission in the Regular Army. The great need for a trained nucleus of Medical Department Reserve officers was demonstrated during the war and it is believed that the preliminary training in colleges as now provided by law will prevent the recurrence of such conditions. By this training gained through the R.O.T.C., it is expected that the efficiency of the officers will be increased, and it is the intention of the Surgeon General to approach all recognized schools in the United States which have a sufficient enrolment of students to meet the requirements of the present law with a view to the formation of training units.

The act of June 4, 1920, provides for the organization of Medical Corps, Dental Corps and Veterinary units of the R.O.T.C., with a minimum of fifty students and a minimum of twenty hours' military instruction yearly for the four years. In view of the fact that military training for the first two years in practically all state colleges is compulsory, it is a great advantage to the students to have this training in units which will prepare them for commissions in their professional branch in preference to training in other units as has been the case heretofore. Upon the completion of the sophomore year, such students as are selected by the professor of military science and tactics and the head of the institution for further training may be admitted to the advanced course during their last two years, the junior and senior years.

It is proposed that a six-weeks' voluntary camp shall be held annually for students in the summer following the completion of their freshman year. A six-weeks' compulsory camp for all students in the advanced course will be held annually each summer for students who have completed their junior year. Upon the arrival at the camp the students will be issued necessary uniforms and equipment by the Government. In addition students in the advanced course receive commutation of subsistence at the rate of fifty-three cents per diem (the value of the Army ration as prescribed annually by the Secretary of War) for the last two years that they are members of the R.O.T.C., except such time as they may be in camp when rations are furnished in kind. Under this provision a Medical Department student, whether enrolled in the Medical Corps, the Dental Corps, or the Veterinary Corps R.O.T.C., will receive from the Government approximately \$16 a month while he is undergoing the junior and senior courses.

All students attending advanced courses are paid at the per diem rate of enlisted men of the seventh grade of the Army, or \$30 per month. In addition, students receive a traveling allowance while proceeding to and returning from such camps at the rate of five cents per mile and are entitled to quarters, rations, admission to military hospitals and medical attendance and medical supplies while attending such camps. Upon graduation and completion of the advanced course students, if recommended and qualified, become eligible for commission in their professional section of the Officers' Reserve Corps. Camps for the training of Veterinary Corps R.O.T.C. units probably will be maintained at Carlisle, Pa., where the Medical Department has begun the establishment of a Field Training School.

DUPLICATE MEDALS OF HONOR.

In regard to the list of those who have received more than one Medal of Honor submitted by Col. John C. Stiles, which appears on page 32, it is stated at the War Department that the award of the medal to Col. George W. Mindil for action June 17, 1863, was found to be not in conformity with the law, as medal was conferred for "volunteering the services of his regiment and remaining in the Service several weeks after its term expired," and not for "bravery in action." It is to be noted, however, that Colonel Mindil's name appears as having received two Medals of Honor in the list of "Medals of Honor issued by the War Department up to and including Sept. 1, 1904," in the report on the subject of Medals of Honor submitted to Congress, at its request, by Secretary of War Baker in July, 1919 (page 228, Senate Document No. 58, 66th Congress, 1st Session); also that it does not appear on page 133 of the same document in the list of "names stricken from the official Medal of Honor list." An omission in Colonel Stiles's list is that of Sergt. Henry Hogan, 5th Inf., awarded Medals of Honor Oct. 1876-Jan. 8, 1877, and Sept. 30, 1877. In the Navy there have been three cases of duplicate Medal of Honor awards, as follows: Smedley D. Butler, now Brig. Gen., U.S.M.C., April 22, 1914, and Nov. 17, 1915; Gunner Sergt. Daniel Daly, U.S.M.C., Aug. 14, 1900, and Oct. 22, 1915; Watertender John King, U.S.N., May 29, 1901, and Sept. 13, 1909. Since the passage of the act of July 1, 1918, as noted, not more than one Medal of Honor is issued to one person. In place of a second medal a cluster of oak leaves is awarded.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Charles Sumner Williams, Supply Corps, U.S.N., whose retirement on account of the age limit on Sept. 8, 1920, we noted in our issue of Sept. 4, page 6, was the first staff officer to be selected for promotion to the grade of rear admiral by a board of his brother officers, and he has passed through all grades of the Supply Corps during his more than forty-three years of service. In the Spanish War he served aboard the U.S.S. Newark as fleet paymaster. During the World War he was in charge of the Provisions and Clothing Depot at New York, and in this office his ability and far-sightedness led him to make all plans for speedy development before a state of war with Germany was declared by the United States. The depot was moved to Brooklyn, where vast extensions were made in warehouses, etc., about the pier at the foot of 35th street, Brooklyn, and all demands for supplies were promptly met. The developments of the war required a similar tremendous increase in other supply activities and the fleet supply base in South Brooklyn came into being in October, 1918, built around the Provisions and Clothing conception. Admiral Williams's outstanding executive ability was recognized by the Paymaster General and the Secretary of the Navy and he was ordered as the first commandant of the fleet supply base. The commander of the Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, has paid a high tribute to the services rendered by Admiral Williams during the World War, and the commandant, 3d Naval District, cited Admiral Williams for distinguished service during the war with Germany for his conduct of the supply activity under his command. The Navy Board of Awards recommended him for the Distinguished Service Medal. He was not only an efficient officer, but a most popular one with his associates. He was married at Staten Island on Dec. 9, 1885, to Anna Emily Bayard of a family distinguished in New York and American history since earliest colonial days. No vacancy is created by the retirement of Admiral Williams.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Wythe M. Parks, U.S.N., Sept. 8, 1920, creates no vacancy because Admiral Parks was an additional number in grade. This retirement makes Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., the senior admiral on the Navy list.

The War Department announced on Sept. 7 that the President had approved a recommendation that Col. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., be issued a recess commission for appointment to the grade of brigadier general, vice Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, resigned. Colonel Todd is on duty at the General Staff College in Washington, D.C., and during the World War held the temporary rank of brigadier general and served with the A.E.F. He was for a time at Fort Monroe on duty at the Coast Artillery School, the Coast Artillery Board and was in charge of the Coast Artillery Journal. General Todd was born in New York, Aug. 29, 1866, the son of Prof. Henry Davis Todd, U.S.N., and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., in the class of 1890, when he was assigned to the 3d Artillery. Among other duties he has served as an instructor in the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery at West Point, and at various Artillery posts, and was Artillery engineer, Artillery District of Boston, 1905-07. He also served with the General Staff and is an honor graduate of the Artillery School, a graduate of the School of Submarine Defense and of the Army War College.

Col. Richmond McA. Schofield, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was retired from active service Aug. 31, 1920, after more than thirty-one years' service. He was born in Virginia March 27, 1867, and entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, Feb. 11, 1889. He became an officer of the Q.M. Corps in November, 1900.

Lieut. Col. George A. Purington, Q.M. Corps, was retired from active service Sept. 3, 1920, for physical disability incident to the service. He served with the A.E.F. during the World War and is the holder of a D.S.M. for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He was born in Ohio, Jan. 16, 1873, and entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901. He subsequently became an officer of the 8th, 5th, 8th and 2d Cavalry. Before joining the Regular Army Colonel Purington served as a second lieutenant, 2d U.S. Volunteer Engineers, and as a private, sergeant, first sergeant and second lieutenant, 47th U.S. Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Fred W. Palmer, Med. Corps, was retired from active service Aug. 31, 1920, for physical disability incident to the service. He was born in Michigan, May 15, 1872, and entered the Regular Army as an assistant surgeon July 10, 1903. He served in the Volunteers during the War with Spain as a hospital steward and assistant surgeon. During the World War he held the temporary rank of colonel. Colonel Palmer holds the degree of M.D. University of Michigan, and is a graduate of the Army Medical School.

In our issue of July 31, 1920, page 1482, we briefly noted the retirement of Major Edmund L. Zane, Cav., U.S.A., from July 1, 1920, for physical disability incident to the service. A correspondent sends us the following additional data of his services: "Major Zane was born in California, Jan. 8, 1878, and graduated U.S.M.A. June 12, 1902, second lieutenant, 14th Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant and captain of Cavalry, major of Infantry, N.A., lieutenant colonel (emergency), U.S.A., and served with the A.E.F. in France. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne, France, on Oct. 3, 1918, when as lieutenant colonel, 23d Infantry, he led his battalion through heavy machine gun and shell fire to its objective. On several other occasions he voluntarily visited the front, thereby obtaining exceptionally important data. The following medals were awarded Major Zane (then temporary colonel) by the French government: Croix de Guerre with silver star, Croix de Guerre with palm, Legion d'Honneur. The citations from the French government—all signed by General Petain—are as follows: 1. 'Oct. 9, 1918, near Meudon Farm during offensive operations, Colonel Zane displayed extraordinary coolness by going through heavy barrage, establishing and maintaining liaison.' 2. 'For exceptional bravery during evening of July 18, near Vieux, Colonel Zane rapidly consolidated and tenaciously maintained the objective attained against strong enemy counter-attacks. His battalion (4th) was a most important factor in the success of the day.' Before the World War, Major Zane, then a captain, was attached to the Cavalry branch of the Army. When the United States joined the Allies he was promoted to the rank of major and transferred to the machine guns and was placed in charge of a school of instruction at Camp Meade. Later he was sent to France with the 2d Division and was put

in command of the 4th Machine Guns. He was twice gassed and wounded. It is a keen regret to his friends to see the Army lose a man of Major Zane's caliber, and they wish him every success in the future.

Capt. Herbert C. Fooks, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Sept. 1, 1920, with rank of major to date from July 1, 1920, for disability in the line of duty, caused by a gunshot wound received in action with the A.E.F. in the World War. Major Fooks entered the Regular Army from Maryland. He was commissioned second lieutenant of Infantry Sept. 25, 1908, and was assigned to the 16th U.S. Infantry, and with that regiment he rendered practically all of his service with troops. He was on duty as professor military science and tactics at the University of Idaho from 1913 to 1916. He was promoted first lieutenant, June 18, 1916; promoted captain, May 15, 1917; promoted temporary major, June 3, 1918. Major Fooks is a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. (A.B.); University of Idaho (LL.B.), honor graduate; George Washington University (L.L.M.). For service during the World War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Eynne, Belgium, Nov. 4, 1918, in that, although severely wounded and his jaw shattered by a machine gun bullet, he refused to be evacuated, administered first aid himself, and continued fearlessly to direct his battalion during a strong counter-attack. He was cited for gallantry in action for his participation in three of the four major engagements of the 1st Division.

Capt. John T. Rowe, Coast Art., U.S.A., was retired from active service as major Aug. 31, 1920, to date from July 1, 1920, for physical disability incident to the service. Major Rowe, who served with the A.E.F. during the World War and held the temporary rank of major, was born in Virginia April 26, 1884, and entered the Regular Army Sept. 25, 1908, as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. He is a graduate of the Coast Artillery School and holds the degree of C.E., Lehigh, 1907.

Capt. Enrique de Orbeta, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, U.S.A., was retired from active duty Sept. 1, 1920, with rank of major for physical disability incident to the service, to date from July 1, 1920. He was born in Porto Rico Nov. 19, 1887, and was first commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, Oct. 19, 1907.

Capt. John W. Stewart, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was retired from active service as major Sept. 3, 1920, for physical disability incident to the service, to date from July 1, 1920. Major Stewart during the World War held the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel and served with the 3d Army, A.E.F., as assistant to the Chief Engineer. He was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 17, 1885, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1911, when he was assigned to the Engineers.

Capt. John C. Beatty, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., was retired from active service Sept. 2, 1920, with rank of major, for physical disability incident to the service, to date from July 1, 1920. He was born in Ohio, April 5, 1890, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1911, when he was assigned to the 2d Field Artillery. He was transferred to the Ordnance Department in 1917 and during the World War held the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel of Ordnance.

Capt. Horace G. Ball, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Sept. 3, 1920, with rank of major, for physical disability incident to the service, to date from July 1, 1920. Major Ball entered the Regular Army as a private in Co. M, 8th Infantry, Aug. 17, 1908, and received his first commission, that of second lieutenant, 20th Infantry, in October, 1910. He subsequently served as an officer of the 20th, 6th and 40th Infantry, and during the World War he held the temporary rank of major. He was born in Ohio, June 8, 1887.

Second Lieut. Franklin C. Kearns, Q.M. Corps, was retired from active service Sept. 7, 1920, with rank of captain to date from July 1, 1920, for physical disability incident to the service. He was born in Indiana Sept. 10, 1875, and entered the Regular Army June 3, 1916, as a second lieutenant, Q.M. Corps. During the Spanish War he served in the 160th Indiana Volunteers as an enlisted man. He served during the World War as a temporary lieutenant colonel and was on duty with the A.E.F.

FATAL AIRPLANE ACCIDENT, FOREST HILLS.

Lieut. James M. Grier, U.S.N.R.F., and Sergt. Joseph P. Saxe, U.S.A., were instantly killed at Forest Hills, Long Island, N.Y., Sept. 6, when an airplane they had flown from Mitchel Field, L.I., fell. The accident took place in the presence of more than 10,000 persons who were watching the finals of the national tennis singles championship. The occupants of the machine were said to be taking photographs of the tennis games when the engine went dead while at a height of 500 feet. The machine had flown very low, back and forth, over the tennis courts several times. When it fell only about 200 feet from the courts there was a rush of spectators towards it, among them being Capt. H. J. F. Miller, Air Ser., U.S.A., who aided in taking the bodies from the wreck. Lieutenant Grier was formerly attached to the U.S.S. Oklahoma. His home was in Philadelphia. He served for a time in the Lafayette Escadrille and later entered the U.S. Navy. He was on duty at the naval base at Porto Corini, Italy, for some time. Sergeant Saxe had been in the Army a number of years. He lived with his mother at Mineola, N.Y.

Capt. Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N., director of Naval Aviation, is quoted in a press message from Washington, D.C., as saying, in referring to the accident: "Lieutenant Grier violated orders of the Navy in flying so low over the crowd. Had he escaped death he would have been severely disciplined if the fact of his violation of orders had been reported to us. There is absolutely no excuse for a naval aviator to fly low over a crowd. Lieutenant Grier, who was a young officer, was probably trying to 'show off.' Like most fliers who attempt stunts, he came to grief, as all reckless fliers do, sooner or later. With the pilot dead, we can only be thankful that his machine did not fall into the crowd and kill or injure innocent bystanders. His death should serve as a warning to other fliers not to 'show off.' Fortunately, there have been very few such crashes." Captain Craven said that a renewed warning would probably be sent to all Navy flying personnel not to fly low over crowds.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, U.S.A., Assistant Director of Air Service, said, according to a press message: "Army regulations forbid pilots to fly over crowds at an altitude of less than 2,000 feet. I do not recall a single instance where an Army pilot came to grief flying low over a crowd since American troops returned from

France. If we ever hear of one of our men flying low over a crowd he will be 'treated rough.'"

A court of inquiry has been convened to sit at Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., to inquire into the accident. It will be confronted by the fact that while the wrecked plane was an Army machine, it was being flown by a Navy officer. It is reported that the plane was borrowed for the purpose of obtaining photographs of the tennis tournament, to be used for commercial purposes. Sergeant Saxe was an expert photographer, and was attached to the Signal Corps.

RECENT DEATHS.

The remains of Col. Beecher B. Ray, U.S.A., retired, who died at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 24, 1920, were transported to the military cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., where they were interred with military honors. He leaves a widow.

Lieut. Col. Daniel C. Pearson, U.S.A., retired, died at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 25, 1920. He was born in Massachusetts, May 19, 1845, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1870 and was assigned to the 2d Cavalry. He remained an officer of that organization until July 8, 1904, when he was promoted lieutenant colonel, 7th Cavalry. He was retired at his own request Oct. 20, 1905, after more than forty years' service. Colonel Pearson in his early service was on duty on the frontier at Fort Fred Steele, Medicine Bow, Fort Laramie and Fort Fetterman and Fort Sanders in Wyoming, when hardships were plentiful and luxuries at posts were scarce. He took part in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions from May to October, 1876, and later was engaged in scouting at Fort Keogh, Mont. He subsequently served at various posts in Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona and New Mexico. He also served in Cuba and the Philippines.

Major Charles Elmore Whitney, of Boston, Mass., who died on Sept. 1, 1920, at the Massachusetts Homopathic Hospital, Boston, leaves a wife and two daughters, Emily Frances Whitney Briggs, wife of Lieut. Col. Allan L. Briggs, Inf., U.S.A., and Helen Cole Whitney Bourne, wife of George C. Bourne, of New York city. Mr. Whitney was a direct descendant of John Whitney, who settled in Watertown in 1620.

Capt. Paul Hurlburt, Cav., U.S.A., died at his quarters at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 2, 1920. Captain Hurlburt was the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hurlburt, of Boston, Mass. He was a graduate of St. Paul's School, and spent two years at Princeton, afterwards going to Harvard Law. He practiced law for several years and when trouble started in Mexico he went to the border with the National Guard of New Hampshire. He received a commission in the Regular Army as second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, in August, 1917, and later became a captain in the 3d Cavalry, with which regiment he was still serving at the time of his death. Captain Hurlburt is survived by a father and mother, two brothers and two sisters, a wife and one child.

The funeral of Capt. Harvey L. Thorpe, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who died overseas while on duty at Base Hospital 96, took place at Washington, D.C., on Sept. 7. Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery. Captain Thorpe's home was at Los Angeles, Calif.

Former Capt. William H. Dewey, U.S.A., an emergency officer, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dewey, of 119 North Elmwood avenue, Peoria, Ill., was killed Sept. 1, 1920, in an automobile accident near Wenona, Ill., while en route to attend the state convention of the American Legion at Chicago. He was born Oct. 5, 1890, in Sheffield, Ill., and was a graduate of the University of Illinois, with the degree of A.B. in 1912. On June 1, 1916, he enlisted in Co. H, 5th Illinois Infantry as supply sergeant and was discharged from service in January, 1917, to accept a commission as captain in the Quartermaster Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army. In June, 1917, he was ordered into active service at Syracuse, N.Y., as subsistence officer. Later he was appointed finance officer and assistant Q.M. He sailed for France in January, 1918, and was detailed as O.O. at general headquarters. He became rail head officer in charge of several rail heads which supplied the active fighting forces and remained in that service until returned to the United States in July, 1919. Captain Dewey was a director and service officer of Peoria Post No. 2 of the American Legion and was a member of the Peoria Consistory and Shrine, of the Creve Coeur Club, the University Club and also of the Society of Quartermaster Officers. He was very highly esteemed as an officer and citizen and was prominent in business circles in the grain trade.

Lieut. Francis P. Mugan, U.S.N., died suddenly while on Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1920, on his way to the navy yard. Lieutenant Mugan lived at 295 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn. His nearest relative is a sister, Miss Mary Mugan, of 41 Trask street, Providence, R.I. Lieutenant Mugan was born in Rhode Island Aug. 1, 1870, and before being appointed a lieutenant had served as an enlisted man. He was appointed a chief machinist in March, 1909, after a previous service of over four years as an enlisted man.

The body of Lieut. Lothar R. Long, U.S.M.C., who was on duty in France with a map detachment sketching positions occupied by American forces during the World War, was found at Bayonville, Sept. 6, 1920. Death was caused by a bullet wound. He was born in Illinois, Jan. 29, 1892, and was appointed a first lieutenant in the U.S.M.C., in August, 1917. Lieutenant Long during the World War served with the 6th Machine Gun Battalion, 2d Division, from Chateau Thierry to the Argonne and in the Army of Occupation. He was three times decorated by the French government with the Croix de Guerre, twice with the gold star and once the silver star, and was also cited for bravery by the commanding general of the 2d Division, A.E.F.

Hiero B. Herr, a former first lieutenant, 1st U.S. Artillery, a member of the class of 1896, U.S.M.A., who resigned from the Army in 1899, died on Sept. 4, 1920, at Dillsburg, Pa., of heart failure, age seventy-seven. After resigning from the Army he became professor of engineering, mathematics and astronomy, Lehigh University, engaged in silver mining in Colorado, was a civil engineer in the service of the United States, and was in charge of the Department of Civil Engineering in the University of California, and later went into business as an engineer and contractor. Brig. Gen. Charles King, a classmate of the deceased at West Point, in writing from his home in Milwaukee, Wis., says: "Mr. Herr was one of the most honored and beloved men of our class and long time a successful engineer and contractor in Chicago. Failing eyesight and health compelled his retirement some years ago, since which time he and his de-

voted wife had made their home with a married daughter in his native state."

Henry Walton Grinnell, who died at St. Augustine, Fla., on Sept. 2, 1920, was a former officer of both the United States and Japanese navies. He was born at New Bedford, Mass., eighty-four years ago of a seagoing family. In the Civil War he served as a Volunteer officer in the U.S. Navy, entering the Service as a mate, and was promoted three grades to ensign, master and Volunteer lieutenant. He greatly distinguished himself on the U.S.S. Monongahela at the battle of Mobile Bay in August, 1864, and Admiral Farragut twice recommended him for promotion. In 1868, while serving as a lieutenant on the U.S.S. Susquehanna of the Asiatic Squadron, he declined an appointment in the Regular Navy as ensign. He was honorably discharged from the U.S. Navy July 25, 1868, and accepted a commission as captain in the Imperial Japanese navy and was promoted almost immediately to rear admiral. He was subsequently honorably discharged with a gratuity and the rank of vice admiral. His work in the training of seamen was said to have been largely responsible for the development of the Japanese navy, which turned back the Russian fleets. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he again volunteered for service in the U.S. Navy, and served as a lieutenant. He married Miss Florence M. Joseph, daughter of James Jeffrey Roche, in Boston, Mass., ten years ago. In recent years he had spent most of his time cruising in southern waters or at his estate in Florida. Admiral Grinnell's father was Moses H. Grinnell, of New York. It was his uncle, Henry W. Grinnell, who financed several Arctic expeditions and for whom Grinnell Land, in the Arctic, was named. He was a cousin of the late Hon. Thomas C. Baring, member of Parliament, head of the banking firm of Baring Brothers and Co., London, which floated the first two Japanese government loans on the English market.

Mrs. Etelka Berrian Piland, wife of Lieut. Julius Lynch Piland, Inf., U.S.A., died suddenly at Manila, P.I., Sept. 1, 1920. Mrs. Piland was the only child of Eliezer Proctor Riley, and the late Lester Howard Riley, and granddaughter of Frederick F. Proctor.

Miss Kate Bradley, daughter of the late Col. George W. Bradley, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., died on Aug. 10, 1920. Her death was quite unexpected and very few of her friends knew of her illness. "Miss Bradley," writes an old friend, "was a most devoted daughter to an invalid mother, and her death is most sincerely mourned by all who knew her."

Frederick Tomlinson Reichmuth, son of Comdr. F. L. Reichmuth, U.S.N., and Mrs. Reichmuth, died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 8, 1920.

The death of 1st Sergt. Alfred Barry, General Service Infantry, U.S.A., on duty at the main recruiting station, Springfield, Ill., on Aug. 12, 1920, is announced. Sergeant Barry died of septicaemia at St. John's Hospital and was buried at the Butler National Cemetery, near Springfield, on Aug. 18, with military honors. His commanding officer and the Service in general lost a hard-working, faithful servant by his death. Sergeant Barry was formerly an officer in the German navy. He enlisted in the American army in 1915 and rendered efficient service since that time in various organizations, particularly in the 21st Infantry on the border, the 81st Infantry at Camp Kearny, Calif., and in the General Service Infantry at Peoria, Ill., and Springfield, Ill.

Deaths of officers of the U.S. Army in the United States and places not covered by printed casualty reports as reported by the War Department for the week ended Sept. 7, 1920:

Lieut. Col. Daniel C. Pearson, retired, at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 25, 1920.

Capt. Albert G. Fisher, San. Corps (emergency), at Canton Pa., Aug. 20, 1920.

Capt. James Jemison, sr., Q.M. Corps (emergency), at Aurora, Col., Sept. 1, 1920.

Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, retired, at San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 19, 1920.

NAVY DEATHS.

The following deaths of enlisted men in the U.S. Navy are reported by the Navy Department:

Aug. 31—Leonard K. Willsey, fireman, first class, U. S.N., attached to U.S.S. Utah; drowning.

Aug. 31—Aaron H. Parsons, chief yeoman, U.S.N., attached to naval recruiting station, Springfield, Mass.; accidental.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Major Roy M. Fortier, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Theodora Katherine Henkels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodora Henkels, were married in Washington, D.C., Sept. 8, 1920, in the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Charles T. Warner. Mrs. Edward Ross Granger was matron of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Mildred Quinby and Miss Frances Henkels, sister of the bride. The best man was Major N. M. Scott, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Major and Mrs. Fortier started for California on their wedding trip and will visit the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fortier, at Berkeley, before going to El Paso, Texas, where Major Fortier will be stationed.

Major Arthur Dryhurst Budd, U.S.A., and Mrs. Helen Granwell Ely, of Rochester, N.Y., were married at St. George's Church, Hanover square, London, England, Aug. 28, 1920, by the Rev. J. H. Powell. Major Budd holds the D.S.C., the decoration of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre, Commander of the Crown of Italy and the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre.

Mr. and Mrs. David M. Kindeberger have sent out invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Mary Pauline, to Capt. Maxwell Kirby, U.S. Air Service, on Sept. 21, 1920, at St. John's Church, Washington.

Ensign Artyn L. Main, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Jones were married in Pasadena, Cal., Aug. 25, 1920. The bride is the daughter of the late Dr. George Heber Jones and Mrs. Jones, who for twenty-two years were among the pioneer Methodist Episcopal missionaries to Korea. Mrs. Main was born in Chemulpo, Korea. Ensign Main is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Main, Methodist Episcopal missionaries in Shanghai, China. He was graduated from Annapolis last June and is stationed at San Diego, Calif.

Dr. William F. Walter announces the engagement of his daughter, Laurette C. Leete, to Lieut. Walter Chadbourne Wilson, U.S.N.R.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin A. Wilson, of Lowell, Mass. The wedding will take place in November.

Hon. Charles W. Riner, of Cheyenne, Wyo., announces the engagement of his daughter, Mary Elizabeth Riner,

to 1st Lieut. Ralph Larnard, Field Art., U.S.A. Lieutenant Larnard is in charge of the port of embarkation, Cristobal, C.Z. Miss Riner is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Summerfield Taylor, U.S.N., who are stationed at the submarine base, Coco Solo, C.Z.

Lieut. John Henry Featherstone, U.S.M.C., and Miss Margaret Wilcox Hunter were married at Trinity Church, Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 4, 1920. Rev. Newton Middleton, pastor, performing the ceremony. Miss Hunter wore a gown of white duchess satin, embroidered in pearls, her tulle veil being arranged from a coronet of lace and sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. Miss Christine Neimeyer was maid of honor. The six bridesmaids were the Misses Azulah Walker, May Cobb, Lucy McKelvy, Martha Lawrence, Nilah Tarwater, and Margaret Burke. Mdsn. Lamar Wise was best man, and the groomsmen were Mdsn. Charles Perdue and John Walker, Ensigns T. G. Haff, F. W. McMahon, E. P. Krausfelder and Sutton, U.S.N. Following the ceremony a buffet supper was served at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Hunter, for the members of the bridal party and a few relatives.

The marriage of Miss Marian Waller Stanford, daughter of Mrs. Henry L. D. Stanford, of Baltimore, and Lieut. James F. Brittingham, U.S.A., took place on Sept. 9, 1920, at the home of the bride's mother, 221 West Lanvale street.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A son, Lewis Frew Samusson, was born to the wife of Capt. Ernest Samusson, U.S.A., at Camp Lee, Va., Sept. 1, 1920.

A son, James Hickey Rumbough, was born to Capt. W. S. Rumbough, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rumbough at Marietta, Ohio, on Aug. 31, 1920.

The permanent address of Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, U.S.A., and the Misses Jessie Jane and Harriette is 3720 Rose court, San Diego, Calif.

A son, William S. Fulton, jr., was born to Capt. William S. Fulton, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Fulton in Natchez, Miss., Sept. 2, 1920.

A daughter, Virginia Glenn Donelson, was born to Lieut. Comdr. Martin Donelson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Donelson at Norfolk, Va., on Aug. 3, 1920.

A daughter, Virginia Allen Bagby, was born to the wife of Major Philip H. Bagby, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A., at Coblenz, Germany on Aug. 5, 1920.

A daughter, Marilyn Lucille Lovell, was born to Capt. George E. Lovell, jr., Air Ser., U.S.A., and Mrs. Lovell, at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 29, 1920.

Mrs. Lewis Douglass Greene is spending the first three weeks of September at West Point, N.Y., the guest of her son, Capt. Douglass T. Greene, U.S.A.

Recent arrivals at Hotel Astor, New York city, were Col. and Mrs. Frederick S. Foltz, Col. and Mrs. Frank R. Keefer and Col. Frederick P. Reynolds.

A daughter, Patricia Anne Davis, was born to Lieut. Roland L. Davis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Davis at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., on Sept. 6, 1920.

Major Ralph Talbot, jr., U.S.A., Mrs. Talbot and children sailed on Sept. 7 on the Pocahontas for Europe, where Major Talbot is to be on duty in charge of motor transportation for the Graves Registration Service, U.S.A., at Paris.

A recent appointment of Frank T. Hines to be a brigadier general in the Officers' Reserve Corps was made by the President on Sept. 7. Brigadier General Hines recently resigned his commission in the U.S. Army to accept a lucrative position in civil life.

Lieut. Elmer Q. Oliphant, U.S.A., and Mrs. Oliphant have returned to West Point, N.Y., after a two weeks' visit at Asbury Park, N.J. While there Lieutenant Oliphant performed the duties of life saver, rescuing a woman and a girl whom the undertow had taken out beyond their depth.

A daughter, Alice Doyen Austin, was born to Major Jason McVay Austin, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Austin, on Aug. 16, 1920, at Camp Pike, Ark. Major and Mrs. Austin and their three older children have been at Camp Pike, where Major Austin is division quartermaster, since February, 1920.

Col. Frank R. Keefer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., sailed Sept. 7 on the S.S. Pocahontas for Antwerp to take up his duties as chief surgeon of the American Forces at Coblenz. Mrs. Keefer will be at 1631 North Front street, Harrisburg, Pa., with Colonel Keefer's sister, Miss Caroline A. Keefer, until October, when she will go to San Antonio, Texas, to visit her father and mother, before sailing to join Colonel Keefer in Coblenz.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward Breck, secretary of the District of Columbia Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars (the Benedict, Washington, N.W.), announces that an informal farewell dinner will be given the local commander, Rear Admiral A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., on his departure for his new post as naval attaché in London. The dinner will take place at the Army and Navy Club at seven o'clock on Thursday, Sept. 16, and not only members of the order but all friends of Admiral Niblack, civilian as well as military, will be welcome. Tickets will be \$3 each, to be paid at the table. Those wishing to be present will kindly communicate with the secretary before Sept. 14.

Col. J. H. Ford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., commanding the Hottel General Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y., has been granted an extended leave, which will practically sever his connection with the institution. To show their appreciation of the interest which he has always taken in their welfare, the patients of the enlisted personnel, at their weekly dance on Aug. 31, 1920, presented to Mrs. Ford a handsome bouquet of flowers, and one of their number made an appropriate speech of farewell. The arrangement, coming as it did spontaneously from the men, and secrecy having been maintained until the last moment, was a most gratifying and much appreciated surprise to the Colonel. Again on the night of Sept. 2 the officers of the post, through the courtesy of Major John Ward Dunsmore, of the Red Cross, tendered to Col. and Mrs. Ford a reception at the Red Cross Hostess House, which was followed by a dance at the Service Club. During an interval between dances, Major Howard Wellington Jones, M.C., on behalf of the officer, presented the Colonel with a handsome cigar case as a slight token of the respect and affection in which he is held by his staff. The occasion, which will probably be the last entertainment given before the closure of the hospital, ended in that spirit of good feeling and mutual co-operation, which has contributed so much to the effectiveness of the work done at the hospital.

Mrs. W. C. Koenig, of Antwerp, Belgium, gave a tea July 8 for Mrs. Dorothy D. Ross, of Boston, who is Mrs. Koenig's house guest.

Major Robert P. Glassburn, Coast Art., U.S.A., and family will be at their new station, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., after Oct. 1, 1920.

Mrs. Walker, widow of Col. Leverett H. Walker, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is spending the summer at the Grand Hotel, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Lieut. Joseph Cromwell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cromwell, of Camp Dix, N.J., have had as their guest, Miss Elizabeth Steuman, of Lancaster, Pa.

Capt. William B. Dunwoody, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Dunwoody have announced the birth of a daughter, Frances Anna Dunwoody, on Aug. 25, 1920, at Fort Sill, Okla.

Lieut. Col. George S. Simonds, U.S.A., and Mrs. Simonds and their mother, Mrs. J. H. Page, are with Col. and Mrs. F. C. Marshall at 1729 Q street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Among the recent guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Calif., were Lieut. Col. N. A. Covington, U.S.A., and Mrs. Covington, Lieut. E. E. Stone, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stone.

Miss Dolores Crawford, daughter of Brig. Gen. Medore Crawford, U.S.A., who has spent the month of August at Hingham, Mass., returned to her home in Washington on Sept. 1.

Mrs. Whitfield, wife of Colonel Whitfield, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A., who has been at Atlantic City, N.J., for two months, has returned to her home 1361 Irving street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William S. Sims gave a dinner at their residence at the War College, Newport, R.I., Sept. 7 for the Italian Ambassador, Baron Romano Avezzana and the Baroness Avazzana.

A daughter, Susanne Du Puy Decker, was born to Comdr. Walter Boardman Decker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Decker at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 4, 1920. Commander Decker is on duty at the Naval Academy.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. H. P. Jones, U.S. Navy, are spending a short time at the Hotel Lafayette, 16th at I streets, Washington, D.C. Lieut. J. D. Pennington, U.S.A., is also stopping at the Hotel Lafayette.

Capt. T. T. Craven, U.S.N., Mrs. Craven and their daughter, Miss Ann Wicks Craven, have returned to their home in Washington, D.C., for the winter, after spending the summer at Jamestown, R.I. Miss Craven is to be one of the debutantes of the coming season.

Lieut. Edouard Victor Isaacs, U.S.N., and Mrs. Isaacs have left their quarters at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., where Lieutenant Isaacs is on duty at the Naval Gun Factory, for an extended motor trip through the Adirondacks. They are expected to return about Oct. 1.

Mrs. James V. Ware, wife of Captain Ware, U.S.A., has returned to Camp Gordon, after spending several days with her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. William H. Tobin, at Camp Funston, Kas. Col. and Mrs. Tobin sailed on the September transport for Honolulu, where Colonel Tobin has been ordered as department quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. Charles C. Winnia, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Winnia sailed early in the week on the Pocahontas for Antwerp, Belgium. They will spend the winter in travel, returning home some time in the spring or summer of 1921. Their present forwarding address is in care of the U.S. Military Attaché, American Embassy, Paris, France.

Lieut. Comdr. Pat Buchanan, U.S.N., of the receiving ship San Francisco, and Mrs. Buchanan have returned from a short motor trip to Lake Tahoe, where they were accompanied by Miss Virginia O'Neil, of Washington. Mrs. Buchanan entertained at a bridge and tea Aug. 31 in honor of Miss O'Neil and of Mrs. Charles A. Shamoltuski, of Manila.

The legislative committee of the commanderies of the Loyal Legion and the companions of the National Association of the Surviving Volunteer Officers of the Civil War has called a meeting of the association to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on Sept. 21, in the Board of Trade rooms, southeast corner Meridian and Ohio streets. A large attendance of members is requested.

Mrs. Howard B. Mcclary will leave Annapolis on Oct. 4 to join Lieutenant Commander Mcclary in Los Angeles, where he is on duty as aid and flag lieutenant to Rear Admiral McKeen. Master Read and Miss Ann Mcclary will be the guests of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer M. Beard, at the Homewood in Baltimore, during the absence of Mrs. Mcclary.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Koenig, U.S.A., and Mrs. Koenig gave a dinner party Aug. 12 at Antwerp, Belgium, for Capt. Pitt Scott, U.S.N., and Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. De Witt Talmage, Comdr. D. Bagley, U.S.N., Lieutenant Hitchcock, U.S.N., Major and Mrs. Ralph Meyer, Mrs. Robb and Mrs. Dorothy D. Ross. After dinner all the guests went to a dance aboard the Frederick. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Koenig were presented to their Majesties, the King and Queen of Belgium, Aug. 14, at the Royal Palace in Antwerp. Little Miss Winifred and Barbara Koenig are recovering from whooping cough.

Assist. Naval Constr. Glenn H. Easton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Easton, and their young son, Glenn, jr., and Mrs. Easton's mother, Mrs. F. M. Delano, have arrived at Ann Arbor, Mich., on the motor trip from their home in New York city. They started from Mrs. Delano's summer home at Freeport, L.I., and motored via Lake Cayuga, Rochester, Niagara Falls and Cleveland, covering the 910-mile trip in five days. While in Ann Arbor the party will be the guests of Lieutenant Easton's mother, Mrs. Cora L. Easton, and his sisters at 701 South Division street. Lieutenant Easton has been assistant shop superintendent at the navy yard, New York, during the past year, but on Oct. 1, he has been ordered to return to Massachusetts Institute of Technology to complete his post-graduate course in naval architecture.

An interesting memorial service will be held at the Presbyterian Church of Mount Kisco, N.Y., on Sunday morning, Sept. 13, at eleven o'clock, when a memorial tablet will be unveiled in honor of two of its members who lost their lives in the World War. The tablet is in memory of Lieut. Jeff Feigl, 7th Field Art., U.S.A., killed at Beaumont, France, March 21, 1918, and who was the first American Artillery officer who lost his life in action in the war against Germany, and is also in memory of Judson Hart Beecher, who died from exposure at St. Nazaire, Oct. 26, 1918. He was a Y.M.C.A. worker with the A.E.F., which he joined in 1917. The unveiling of the tablet will be done by Lieut. Theodore C. Stinson, late 327th Field Artillery, A.E.F., and the tablet will be accepted on behalf of the trustees of the church by Pvt. Ralph E. Banks, late Ordnance Ammunition Section, 1st Army, A.E.F.

Lieut. Col. William J. Glasgow, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Glasgow are making their home in Washington.

Miss Elizabeth McLean, daughter of the late Rear Admiral T. C. McLean, U.S.N., has been making a short visit in Baltimore.

Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, wife of Captain Karns, U.S.N., has returned to her home on Biltmore street, Washington, for the autumn.

Col. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lee, who have been motoring through Virginia, spent several days in Warrenton for the horse show.

Major Ralph S. Keyser, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Keyser, who were married in Washington on Sept. 2, will be at home at Quantico, Va., after Oct. 1.

Major Edmund T. Weisel, Coast Art., U.S.A., who spent two months' leave in Washington, left there on Sept. 3 for his post at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

A daughter, Anne Girard Hemphill, was born to Lieut. Col. John E. Hemphill, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hemphill at San Francisco, Calif., on Aug. 11, 1920.

Mrs. Roswell H. Blair, wife of Lieutenant Blair, U.S.N., is at her mother's country home in Prince William county, Va., after being some time in Jamestown, R.I.

A son, Robert Belleau Burlin, was born to Lieut. Charles W. Burlin, Corps of Engrs., and Mrs. Burlin at the post hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., on Aug. 23, 1920.

Lieut. John E. Iseman, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Iseman, who have been making a short visit at Wardman Park Inn, Washington, have gone to their home in Texas.

Mrs. A. Eugene Watson, wife of Captain Watson, U.S.N., has returned to the Boston Navy Yard after spending the summer at Fitzwilliam, N.H., and Belgrade Lakes, Me.

Brig. Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Barnett have purchased the Leigh Hunt house at 2132 Bancroft place, Washington, and will take possession this autumn.

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Jr., 33d Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Newgarden announce the birth of a son, George Joseph Newgarden, 3d, on Aug. 16, 1920, camp at Gatun, Canal Zone.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ross F. Collins, U.S.N., announce the birth of a son, Ross Livingston Collins, at the home of Mrs. Collins's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Livingston, of Clinton, Mo.

Mrs. Walton Goodwin and Miss Katharine C. Goodwin, widow and daughter of Captain Goodwin, U.S.N., have returned to their home in Washington, after a month spent at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Walter A. Smead, wife of Commander Smead, U.S.N., who has been at the hospital in San Francisco for several weeks, has now returned to Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach, Calif.

Major Gen. Omar Bundy, U.S.A., who has been in command at Camp Lee for two years, left on Sept. 28, accompanied by Mrs. Bundy, for Fort Crook, Nebr., where General Bundy will command the 7th Corps Area.

Mrs. Charles A. Doyen and her daughter, Miss Fay Doyen, who have been residing in New York the past year, will leave Sept. 15 for Annapolis, Md., and will occupy their home "Neyod," at Wardour-on-the-Severn.

Mrs. William L. Marshall, widow of Major General Marshall, U.S.A., will give up her house, 2015 Kalorama road, Washington, this autumn and take possession of an apartment at the corner of Columbia and Kalorama roads.

Mrs. Thom Williamson, widow of Chief Engineer Williamson, U.S.N., and her daughter, Miss Luly Williamson, who have been visiting Mrs. Herbert Wilson at her cottage in Connecticut, are now making a stay at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Medorem Crawford, wife of Brigadier General Crawford, U.S.A., has returned to her home in Washington after a visit of five weeks at Atlantic City. Her daughter, Miss Dolores Crawford, returned on Sept. 1 for a month's stay in New England.

Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Lieut. Isaac J. Tompkins, U.S.N., has returned to Brooklyn, N.Y., after a visit to Mrs. Alice Hollis at her apartment at the Gainsboro, Washington. Mrs. Tompkins will leave on Sept. 25 to join Lieutenant Tompkins at San Francisco.

Col. Morris E. Locke, U.S.A., and Mrs. Locke, who have been making a stay at Atlantic City, returned last week to Washington. Colonel Locke has been ordered for duty to Fort Leavenworth and has left for his new post, where Mrs. Locke will join him later.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood, of Newburgh, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. F. E. Bertholet, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., returned to their home Sept. 7. Mrs. Bertholet entertained at bridge in honor of her mother, Mrs. Herman, Mrs. Bingham and Miss Craig.

Capt. Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N., Mrs. Craven and their daughter, Miss Anne Craven, have returned to their Corcoran street home in Washington, after spending some months at their summer cottage at Jamestown, R.I. Miss Anne Craven will be one of the debutantes of the coming winter.

Col. F. L. Knudsen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Knudsen have arrived in Washington from Fort Leavenworth, and are now living at the Parkwood, 1746 K street, N.W., while Colonel Knudsen is on duty at the Staff College. Mrs. Knudsen's mother, Mrs. Botsch, will be their guest during their stay in Washington.

Col. John Millis, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has reproduced in pamphlet form an article which he wrote for Science, a scientific paper, some time ago, entitled "Fundamentals of the Cosmos—a Geometric Basis for Physical and Organic Phenomena." It relates to the significance of certain elementary geometrical relations in connection with all activities and phenomena of the material universe.

Col. Theodore C. Lyster, U.S.A., was a guest of honor at a dinner given by the government at Guatemala City on Sept. 4 in appreciation of his work in connection with the extermination of yellow fever in Guatemala. Since his retirement Colonel Lyster has been associated with the Rockefeller Foundation in New York city. Co-operating with him in the task of exterminating yellow fever in Guatemala were Dr. Joseph H. White and Colonel Vaughn, of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., has left Paris for London, where he is stopping at Prince's Hotel, prior to sailing for New York on Oct. 7. He has made a visit along the battle area in France, where he says the 500 miles of trenches, rusted barbed wire, dead trees, ruins of villages and towns, and dead buried where they fell are still ghastly reminders of the greatest war in history. How they will ever be able to fix up some of the devastated villages, the General says is a problem, for in numerous cases the villages are completely wiped out.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield, U.S.A., will be at home after Oct. 1, 1920, at 5312 41st street, Chevy Chase, Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Beryl Joslin, was born Sept. 1, 1920, to Lieut. Royal Knight Joslin, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Joslin at Fort Lyon, Colo.

A son, John Edward Gross, was born to Capt. C. P. Gross, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Gross at New London, Conn., on July 31, 1920.

Capt. Thomas S. Klinger, U.S.C.G., is a candidate on the Democratic ticket for member of the House of Representatives for his home district in Maryland. Captain Klinger has been ordered to duty in command of the Coast Guard cutter Androscoggin.

Major George P. Gurley, Inf., U.S.A., has reported in Washington for duty on the committee of the General Staff in connection with the reorganization. During the World War Major Gurley served as supply officer of the 350th Infantry, 88th Division, U.S.A., in the A.E.F., and in civil life his occupation was a lawyer. His present address is War Plans Division, General Staff, Room 355, War Department, Washington, D.C.

BAD CONDITION OF FORMER GERMAN SHIPS.

Captain Hellweg's Report to Navy Department.

The former German battleship Ostfriesland, allotted to the United States, and which recently arrived at New York city under her own steam, in command of Capt. Julius F. Hellweg, U.S.N., during her voyage over the Atlantic was manned by a crew of only 390 U.S. Navy men, while her full complement of men in the German navy was from 1,099 to 1,106. At Brest, France, she took aboard on deck two of the 14-inch and two of the 12-inch U.S. Navy guns, held as reserves for the Navy railway batteries, which operated on the western front during the great offensive against the German lines. Captain Hellweg has received official commendation for his success in making the voyage with a small crew and a ship in such poor condition. Incidentally, it may be said that in transporting the four big guns to New York Captain Hellweg paid for the bringing home of the ships twice over. As \$60,000 was appropriated for that purpose, and that is the cost of transporting two big guns from England, Captain Hellweg in transporting four guns performed a service expected to cost \$120,000.

In an official report made to the U.S. Navy Department concerning his experiences in making the voyage to New York, Captain Hellweg, who was in command of the squadron of ships in addition to being in personal command of the Ostfriesland, says in part: "The gutted condition in which we found these vessels cannot be exaggerated. What had not been stolen was wrecked. The vandalism found on all ships indicated a very careful preparation and the usual thoroughness of the Huns in execution. The Ostfriesland, which was the flagship of the first battle squadron of the German fleet in the battle of Jutland, was the only ship which had not been scuttled. In spite of the fact that it was towed, they had an unnecessarily large crew on board, and later developments would tend to indicate that this large crew was sent with a view of looting everything possible en route. Upon anchoring the Huns were ordered to leave within thirty minutes. Had they been permitted to remain on board that night practically all the electrical installation on the ship would have been looted or injured, as the next morning we found that practically all the motor generators and other auxiliaries were either removed from their bases or were being prepared for moving.

"Those Americans who served in France during the war know in what a filthy condition the Huns left the houses which they were forced to evacuate. The Ostfriesland was found in the same filthy condition, making the work of cleaning preparatory to repairing very unpleasant. We found the condition of the Ostfriesland practically the same as that of the Frankfurt and the three destroyers. Many parts were smashed, others partially or completely wrecked, others were entirely gone. We also found a number of cases where the Huns had prepared for future trouble by removing sections of pipes, valves, etc.; before all these were discovered and corrected the compartments were flooded several times. As an example of how thorough the Huns were in looting the ship, one-half of the anchor chain was taken and one of the ship's bower anchors, the stays from the masts, all the boats except two old ones, and even the davits were missing. Nothing which could have been of use to us was left.

"En route to the United States trouble soon developed with the main engines. In order not to lose the benefit of the good weather we were having, we ran under one engine while trying to repair the other with our reduced crew, which was already working to very near its breaking point. Several times instances occurred where officers and men worked for twenty-four hours continuously. Upon our arrival in New York one engine was in such bad shape that it was impossible to back it. This engine is so badly out of line that it would cost thousands of dollars to make it safe to operate."

Owing to the condition of the five German ships, Secretary Daniels has announced that they will not be taken to various cities for exhibition purposes, as at first intended. It would not be safe or practicable, Mr. Daniels stated, to send any of the ships to sea without extensive and expensive repairs, and in view of the fact that under the terms of the treaty the ships must be destroyed in one year, the Navy Department does not consider itself justified in making a large expenditure. The ships therefore will remain at New York until the Navy is ready to use them as targets.

NAVY VICTORY MEDAL DISTRIBUTION.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, on Sept. 8, notified all commanding officers of ships and stations to submit requests for the Victory Medal. The Navy has 100,000 medals, which is about one-fifth of the supply necessary. The supply of clasps is complete, and as only one clasp will be issued to an individual he must make his choice of the one to which he is entitled from the following list: Mobile base, sub-chaser, transport escort, armed guard, grand fleet, patrol, submarine, destroyer, aviation, naval battery, White Sea, Asiatic, mine laying, mine sweeping, salvage, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and overseas. Commanding officers will now submit requests for the number of medals and number of each kind of clasps required for the officers and men under their command. Former Service men not enrolled in the Reserve Force will obtain medals on application to a Navy recruiting office. Officers formerly in the Navy, but who are not

enrolled in the Reserve Force may obtain the medal by application direct to the Bureau of Navigation.

POLICY ON THE TRAINING OF A SOLDIER.

War Department Makes Announcement to Army.

The War Department's policy in regard to the training of a soldier, which is to include both purely military and educational training, is stated in a communication addressed to corps area commanders and department commanders as follows:

"Military training and educational training for those who are enrolled therein are considered the complete training of a soldier. All these activities must be scheduled under the head of training, and the entire training of the soldier in each command must be under a single head. In the larger commands, such as corps areas and divisions, this head naturally will be the Chief of the War Plans and Training Branch of the General Staff, who will have assistants, one for purely military training and another for educational and recreational training, wherever that may be practicable. This same idea should be carried to the smaller or subordinate commands, so far as that may be practicable; but here the staffs are usually not sufficiently large to carry out the idea completely, and as we go down in these commands finally the commander himself must be the head through which are directly combined the various classes of training of a soldier.

"The present instructions require that three hours a day, or fifteen hours a week on the average throughout the year, be devoted to educational training. In giving interpretation to these instructions, the responsible commanders should consider the matter in the following view: In the division of time between purely military training and educational training, we must consider the day divided into eight parts, usually spoken of as hours, and when instructions prescribe say three hours a day on the average for educational training, it should be interpreted to mean three-eighths of the available time. The highest immediate tactical commander in each case must be the judge of what his available day is, because he is held responsible for the results accomplished. In this connection it must be remembered that there are stations in the Army where duties of a non-military nature are of such paramount importance that neither military training nor educational training can be given at all. There are other stations where these other duties are of such a nature that a part of the day may be available for training, say one-half the day, or four hours. In such cases this part of the day should be divided between purely military training and educational training in a common-sense way; but giving the division of time between the two, in general terms, on the same principle as if the whole day were available, that is, five-eighths for military training and three-eighths for educational training.

"At the present time while the Army is being reorganized and while many duties come up that do not ordinarily occur, and while at the same time there is a great shortage of officers, all commanders must give a common-sense interpretation to general instructions covering training. The commanding officer is to keep in mind that he is to accomplish results and that the Secretary of War desires educational training to be a part of the soldier's training. Under all circumstances the best must be done that is practicable, taking into consideration all requirements. Corps area commanders in issuing instructions to subordinate commanders, under the general instructions of the War Department, should make these instructions in general terms, leaving to the local commanders as much initiative as possible and as wide a discretion as may be practicable. It is suggested by the War Department that corps area commanders determine upon the periods of the year best suited for the various parts of their commands for combined military training and maneuvers. During such periods no educational training is to be given. Subordinate commanders under the general instructions should prescribe how the training of the soldier should be given during the remainder of the year, so that the time available shall be equitably divided between military training and educational training. In making their schedules they should carefully keep in mind the general instructions of the War Department as to the proportion of time that is to be given to each class of training."

ELIMINATION OF CLASS B ARMY OFFICERS.

Representative Caldwell Implies Law Is Misconstrued.

Representative Caldwell of New York, a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has written a letter for publication in which he states that in "the report of the board of classification . . . I find that a number of high-class officers have, for one small reason or another, been put in Class B. From the few cases that have already been brought to my attention, I am forced to the conclusion that the board has missed the intent of Congress in framing this section. I would be very seriously disappointed if by a twisting of the statute or the placing of an improper interpretation upon it or from personal motives men who do not deserve such classification are placed in Class B and forced upon the retired list to the detriment of the Service and to their humiliation and disappointment." Mr. Caldwell adds that he feels this so strongly that he deems it his duty to aid these officers in every way that lies within his power "in an endeavor to prevent a wrongful application of the law." He would be delighted, he says, to consult and advise with any officer who has been placed upon this list whether personally acquainted with him or not, and will esteem it a pleasure they will communicate with him; any assistance he can render will be gratuitous. Representative Charles Pope Caldwell's present address is 115 Broadway, New York city.

At the War Department comment upon Mr. Caldwell's statements was withheld, although unofficially it was pointed out that it was the privilege of an officer placed in Class B to engage counsel to represent him at a hearing before a court of inquiry and there could be no objection to an officer availing himself of the offer of gratuitous assistance so generously made by Mr. Caldwell. From an authoritative source it was stated that the inference in Mr. Caldwell's letter that the statute was being "twisted" or that an "improper interpretation" was placed upon it "from personal motives" was wholly unwarranted, and that Mr. Caldwell, as well as others who harbor such suspicion, should know that an officer is tentatively placed in Class B; that he is accorded a full and complete hearing in person before a court of inquiry, upon his own request; that under the law no officer can be finally classified in Class B until he has had the hearing he requested; that every officer is furnished a full copy of the official records upon which the proposed classification is based; and that a board of five general

officers is charged with making the classification. Thus every safeguard is thrown around the interests of every officer in the U.S. Army in the classification provided for in Section 24b of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, which section was strongly advocated by Army officers and as strongly supported by members of the military committees of both Senate and House. It would seem that the inferences in Mr. Caldwell's letter impugn the honesty and disinterested sense of fairness and justice of the general officers composing the classification board, and as such they deserve condemnation by the commissioned personnel of the Army. This board is only concerned in a finding of fact from a thorough examination of an officer's record. On the other hand, Mr. Caldwell, through his "twenty years of trial practice" as a lawyer, appears to assume the civilian attitude which is not so much concerned with the fact as it is with saving a man from the application of the law with relation to that fact. Perhaps when he "assists" some of the officers who avail themselves of his gratuitous service, Mr. Caldwell will find after examining the records that the operation or the law which had his support before its enactment is not penalizing officers deserving of being placed in Class A: that the Army code of honor is not a myth; and that there is an entire absence of "personal motives" in the handling of this important business among the officers composing the courts of inquiry. Statements such as those in Mr. Caldwell's letter, unsupported by evidence, are pernicious in casting unwarranted reflections upon the commissioned personnel of the Army assigned to the duty incurred in the law which Mr. Caldwell helped to frame.

NO MORE WHISKEY IN THE U.S. NAVY.

The discovery during the current week by some of the daily newspapers that the last drop of whiskey had finally been barred from the U.S. Navy even for medicinal purposes is a bit belated, for the instructions to all Medical officers and Hospital Corps men of the Navy issued by Rear Admiral W. C. Braisted, Surgeon General of the Navy, went out from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery under date of March 30, 1920. For the sake of keeping the official record straight, we print the letter of instructions herewith:

1. It is hereby directed that, except as noted below, no further purchase from any source be made of distilled spirits, wines or alcoholic preparations which are designated by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as being fit for intoxicating beverage purposes.
2. Only in cases of extreme emergency will the purchase of intoxicating liquors be permitted, and each purchase shall be made the subject of a special report to the bureau stating clearly the circumstances that necessitated making such a purchase.
3. No further issue of whiskey will be made from Naval Medical Supply depots except to hospitals, and when the supply now on hand at the supply depots has become exhausted no further purchases will be made and whiskey will be stricken from the supply table of the Medical Department of the Navy.
4. When whiskey is no longer available, and a medical officer deems alcoholic stimulation absolutely essential for the preservation of human life, the ethyl alcohol obtainable from supply officers may be prescribed and used in such vehicle as the individual cases demand.
5. Alcohol purchased by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts under Navy Department Specifications 52A2c, dated April 1, 1918, contains not less than ninety-four per cent, by volume, ethyl spirits, and conforms in all respects with the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT TENNIS.

The finals of the tennis tournament of the Finance Department, U.S.A., were played Sept. 2, on the Finance tennis courts located at the southwest corner of the Munitions Building, Washington, D.C. Mr. R. O. Kloeber, Assistant Chief of Finance, played against Mr. L. B. Smith. Mr. Kloeber won the first set 7-5 and the second set with a score of 10-10 was postponed because of darkness. Mrs. Beatrice Smith won the championship from Mrs. M. L. Turner with a score 6-0; 1-6; 6-4. In the men's doubles, Capt. J. MacKay and Capt. S. B. Armat won the match from Major F. W. Duryea and G. D. Wait with a score of 6-3; 8-6. Mrs. Beatrice Smith and Major F. W. Duryea defeated in the mixed doubles Miss M. L. Turner and Major F. W. Duryea. Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, who is the moving spirit in all Finance activities, encourages with his support and presence all of the feature games. An unusual attraction of the tournament was the exhibition game between Col. W. A. Bethel, J.A.G., and Capt. A. J. Gore, M.T.C., against Lieut. Col. Wait C. Johnson, Inf., and Major A. E. Foote, Inf. The sides were so evenly matched that the game ended after each side had won one set.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WAR.

Organization of the Military Order of the World War was effected at Detroit, Mich., on Sept. 9, when officers were elected for the ensuing year and a constitution adopted. The new order, press dispatches state, is a consolidation of the American Officers of the Great War and other bodies, and membership is open to all who served with commissioned rank in the U.S. Army or associated armies in the World War.

THE ARMY.

Additional Army orders will be found on pages 51-52 of this issue.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 211-0, SEPT. 8, 1920, WAR DEPT.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Gen. P. C. Harris, The A.G.; Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance; Col. W. A. Bethel, Judge Advocate; Col. E. E. Wyllie, G.S.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Wilson, I.G.; Col. F. W. Lewis, Adjutant General, recorder, is appointed to meet at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, Sept. 9, for considering the present system of paper work of the Army and of making recommendations for the reducing of such paper work, improvement of blank forms, and, in general, the bettering and simplifying of the system.

The leave granted Brig. Gen. R. E. Noble is extended two months.

Capt. H. B. Knowles, Q.M.C., to Washington for duty. Officers of M.O. to duty as follows: Col. H. A. Webber will report in person at 1st Corps Area, Boston, for duty as assistant to the surgeon; Lieut. Col. W. N. Bishop to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 5th Corps Area, as assistant to the surgeon; Major W. K. Evans will report to the assistant chief of transportation, Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. R. L. J. Komel to Philadelphia, Pa., and report to G.O., U.S. Army transport Company, as transport surgeon.

The following officers of M.O. at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, are transferred to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for further treatment: Majors C. Le Baron, Jr., and L. J. Regan.

Leave one month, about Sept. 10, 1920, to 1st Lieut. C. P. Mueller, M.O.

Second Lieut. C. G. Back, V.O., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Second Lieut. H. E. Van Tyl, V.O., to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty.

Cavalry officers to duty as follows: Major E. M. White is assigned to 1st Cav.; Major N. B. Briscoe is assigned to 1st Cav., and to Douglas, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Duggan is assigned to 2d Cav., and to Fort Riley.

So much of G.O. 41, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. M. C. Casey, Cav., to report at Fort Riley for duty is revoked.

Lieutenant Casey will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty as student officer.

First Lieut. O. Runde, Jr., F.A., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty until Oct. 7, on which date he will report to the commanding general 2d Corps Area for instructions.

So much of G.O. 41, War D., July 2, 1920, as directs 2d Lieut. J. Harris, F.A., to report to commandant Field Artillery School, Camp Knox, Ky., for duty is revoked. Lieutenant Harris will proceed to Fort Monroe as a student officer.

So much of G.O. 41, War D., July 2, as directs the following second lieutenants of F.A. to report to the commandant Field Artillery School, Camp Knox, Ky., for duty is revoked: H. E. Fisher and D. J. Leachy. The officers named will proceed to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., to Engineer School as student officers.

The following Infantry officers to Camp Benning, Ga., on Oct. 14, 1920, to Infantry School to take field officers' course ending June 30, 1921: Col. G. M. Oralle and I. O. Jenks, Lieut. Col. H. P. Hobbs and W. R. Gibson; Majors C. A. Thuis, G. M. Churchill, J. W. Boyd, S. P. Herren, W. E. Fridgen and M. B. Garber.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. E. W. Koble to Camp Dix, N.J.; Capt. W. J. Bacon to Camp Humphreys, Va., as acting judge advocate; Capt. E. J. Armstrong and 1st Lieut. T. G. Carlin are assigned to 13th Inf. and to post of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 189-0, War Dept., Aug. 12, 1920, which transfers Capt. I. Gill, Jr., Inf., from the Infantry to the Field Art., is revoked. This has been issued in error.

Second Lieut. of Inf. of W. West, W. V. Lunn, W. B. Morris, H. O. Reuter, G. H. Vogel, W. C. McFadden, J. E. Reardon and H. K. Williams, Jr., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., Coast Artillery School, as student officers, basic course, 1920-1921.

So much of G.O. 41, War Dept., July 2, 1920, as directs the following second lieutenants of Inf. to report to Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga., for duty is revoked: S. Ager, O. P. Amazeen, H. K. Greenlaw, H. L. Hodes, J. I. Gregg, Jr., J. F. McBlain, J. W. Wofford, A. George, E. G. Thayer, J. H. Hudolph, J. Russell, Jr., H. A. Sears, T. E. Whitehead, E. C. Burkart, C. A. Taney, Jr., and H. G. Maddox. The officers named will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., Cavalry School, as student officers.

Second Lieut. of Inf. M. Pierson, E. T. Williams, G. W. Bailey, J. P. Barney, Jr., E. M. Flexner, Jr., M. F. Wakefield, P. E. Tombaugh, W. B. Avera, W. S. Nye and M. C. Singer will proceed to Camp Knox, Ky., Field Artillery School, as student officers, basic course, 1920-1921.

Capt. G. H. Rathgeber, P.S., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from July 1, 1920.

Capt. S. D. Crawford, P.S., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major, P.S., by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from July 1, 1920.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. M. Johnson, F.A., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Master Sergt. E. S. Bronson, F.D., to 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Master Sergt. A. E. Ebbs, F.D. (appointed Sept. 7, 1920), new in Washington, D.C., is assigned to duty in the office of the Zone Finance Officer, that city. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Master Sergt. L. W. Harrod, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Chicago, Ill., and to home. (Sept. 8, War D.)

First Sergt. O. R. Strother, Hqs. Co., 13th Inf., to Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., for duty. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Staff Sergt. J. F. Burke, Gen. Staff College Ser. Detachment, to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Master Sergt. J. T. Blacklock, Ord. D., will be placed upon the retired list at South Baltimore, Md., and to home. (Sept. 8, War D.)

First Sergt. J. H. Milne, Co. B, 82d Inf., Camp Kearny, Calif., to the Riverside Polytechnic High School, Calif., for duty. (Sept. 8, War D.)

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes 107, July 22, 1920, War Department, announce changes in Pars. 951, 1198, 1208, 1223, 1226, 1269½, 1410 and 1443, Army Regulations, and also the addition of Par. 1459 to the Regulations. This new paragraph is as follows: 1459½. Officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, in an inactive status, voluntarily participating in aerial flights conducted under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Chief of Air Service will, when injured or taken sick, be admitted to Army hospitals, and when so admitted will be on the same status as civilians. (C.A.R. No. 107, July 22, 1920.)

The War Department also announces an advance copy of changes in Army Regulations, as follows:

Paragraph 1220, Army Regulations, is changed as follows: 1220. (Changed by C.A.R. Nos. 95, 96 and 108.) (Effective Aug. 23, 1920.) In subparagraph a, change (6) to read as follows:

(6) For flying cadet detachment messes an amount will be added to the money value of the ration so as to increase same to \$1 per day. (C.A.R. No. —, Aug. —, 1920.)

WHITE CLOTHING FOR BAKERS AND COOKS.

Changes No. 3, July 22, 1920, War Dept. Table II., Special Regulations No. 40, Price List of Clothing and Equipment (revised), 1918, is changed as follows:

Table II.—Change Par. 8 to read as follows: 8. White clothing for bakers and cooks at posts and recruit depots.—White clothing required by bakers and cooks at posts and recruit depots will be issued on property loan cards to the commanding officer of the detachment. These articles will be laundered at Government expense, in accordance with the provisions of Par. 90, Special Regulations No. 77, 1918, as amended. Towels will be issued in connection with bakers' kit likewise be laundered at Government expense. (S.R. No. 40, C. O. No. 3, July 22, 1920.)

By order of the Secretary of War: PEYTON C. MARCH, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 84, AUG. 2, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

BULLETIN 85, AUG. 7, 1920, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin relates to the following subjects: Discontinuance of Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit in Carnegie Institute of Technology; the military reservation, known as Mayaguez Hospital, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, transferred to the people of Porto Rico.

G.O. 1, 1ST CORPS AREA, BOSTON, MASS.

Under authority contained in G.O. 50, War D., 1920, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the 1st Corps Area, with headquarters at Boston, Mass. The following staff is appointed:

Personal Staff—Capt. Charles T. Estes, Inf., acting aide-de-camp. General Staff—Chief of Staff, Col. Henry G. Leonard, G.S.; Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, Major Ralph W. Kingman, Inf.; Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Major Theodore K. Spencer, Inf.; Assistant Chief of Staff for War Plans and Training, Lieut. Col. Fred H. Buchan,

G.S.; Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply, Finance and Transportation, —.

Technical, Administrative and Supply Staff—Corps Adjutant, Col. Archibald Campbell (C.A.O.), A.G.D.; Corps Quartermaster, Col. John B. Bellinger, Q.M.C.; Corps Finance Officer, Col. James Canby, F.D.; Corps Ordnance Officer, Col. Hubert G. Stanton, O.D.; Corps Engineer, Major Wilder, Willing, C.E.; Corps Surgeon, Col. Jefferson R. Keas, M.C.; Corps Inspector, Col. George Blakely (C.A.O.), I.G.D.; Corps Signal Officer, Col. Carl P. Hartmann, S.C.; Corps Judge Advocate, Col. Lewis F. Goodier, J.A.G.D.; Corps Air Service Officer, Major Leonard H. Drennan, A.S.; Corps Chemical Warfare Officer, Capt. James H. Bogart, O.W.S.

DAVID C. SHANKS, Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 1, HQRS. 4TH CORPS AREA.

Charleston, S.C., Sept. 1, 1920.

Under authority contained in Par. 106, A.R., 1913, the undersigned assumes command of the 4th Corps Area during the temporary absence of Major Gen. John F. Morrison, U.S.A.

E. M. LEWIS, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army.

G.O. 4, SEPT. 4, 1920, FOURTH CORPS AREA.

Col. Louis H. Bash, Q.M.C., having reported at these headquarters Sept. 4, 1920, is announced as assistant to the Quartermaster, 4th Corps Area, with station in Charleston, S.C. By command of Brigadier General Lewis:

H. H. TEBBETTS, Col., G.S., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 1, SEPT. 1, 1920, 6TH CORPS AREA, CHICAGO, ILL.

I.—Pursuant to G.O. 50, War D., dated Washington, Aug. 20, 1920, the undersigned assumes command of the 6th Corps Area, with headquarters at 230 East Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.

II.—The following Corps Staff is announced:

Chief of Staff, Col. Eli A. Helmick, G.S.C. Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, Col. Frank R. McCoy, G.S.C. Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Lieut. Col. Gordon Johnston, Cav.

Assistant Chief of Staff for War Plans and Training, Major John C. H. Lee, G.S.C. Adjutant, Col. Henry P. McCain, Adjutant General.

Inspector, Col. Alexander L. Dade, U.S. Army. Judge Advocate, Major Edwin O. Saunders, J.A.G.D. Quartermaster, Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M.C. Finance Officer, Col. Alfred S. Morgan, Fin. Dept. Surgeon, Col. Champe C. McCullough, Jr., Med. Corps.

Engineer, Col. John Milne, C.E. Ordnance Officer, Major Everett S. Hughes, Ord. Dept. Chemical Warfare Service Officer, Capt. Lewis M. McBride, C.E. Signal Officer, Lieut. Col. Arthur S. Cowan, Sig. Corps. Air Service Officer, Major William O. McChord, Air Ser.

III.—Officers who on Aug. 31, 1920, served as assistants to Department Staff Officers, Central Department, will continue on similar duties at the Headquarters, 6th Corps Area.

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., U.S. Army.

G.O. 2, SEPT. 2, 1920, 8TH CORPS AREA,

Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

I.—Capt. Donald B. Sanger, Sig. Corps, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff for War Plans and Training, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

II.—The following telegram from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: "Washington, D.C., Sept. 1, 1920. Commanding General 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Under the provisions of G.O. 50, War D., 1920, the Coast Defenses of Galveston form a part of the 8th Corps Area period and effective Sept. 1 will be under the command of the Commanding General 8th Area period. Inform all concerned. HARRIS."

III.—First Lieut. Andrew D. Bruce, Inf., is relieved as Machine Gun Officer, 8th Corps Area, and will report to the Assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans and Training, for duty.

IV.—Capt. Frank G. Ringland, Cav., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as Machine Gun Officer, 8th Corps Area, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. By command of Major General Dickman:

W. T. JOHNSTON, Col., G.S., Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 30, AUG. 31, 1920, SOUTHEASTERN DEPT.

Discontinuance of department.—Under the provisions of G. O. 50, War D., 1920, the Southeastern Department will be discontinued after Aug. 31, 1920, and the 4th Corps Area, embracing the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, will be established, effective Sept. 1, 1920.

The department staff and headquarters personnel and records pertaining to Headquarters, Southeastern Department, will be transferred to Headquarters, 4th Corps Area, effective Sept. 1, 1920.

The powers held by, the duties required of, and the authority vested in the department commander on Aug. 31, 1920, will thereafter be held by, required of, and vested in the corps area commander.

By command of Major General Read:

E. H. DE ARMOND, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 30, 1920, is the last of the series for Headquarters, Southeastern Department.

G.O. 1, SEPT. 1, 1920, 9TH CORPS AREA.

I. In accordance with G.O. 50, War D., Aug. 20, 1920, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the 9th Corps Area, with headquarters temporarily at San Francisco, Calif., until space is available at the Presidio of San Francisco. First Lieut. Richard Derby, C.A.C., is announced as aide-de-camp.

2. The following staff officers of the corps area are announced:

General Staff.

Chief of Staff, Col. Edmund Wittenmyer, G.S.C. Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, Col. Benjamin Alvord, A.G.D. (acting.) Assistant Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence, Major John E. Kelly, Field Art.

Assistant Chief of Staff for War Plans and Training, Lieut. Col. Roger S. Fitch, G.S.C. Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply, Finance and Transportation, Major Andrew D. Chaffin, G.S.C.

Technical, Administrative and Supply Staff.

Adjutant, Lieut. Col. Louis S. Chappelaar, A.G.D. Inspector, Col. Guy Carleton, I.G.D. Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col. Gouverneur V. Packer, J.A.G.D. Quartermaster, Col. John T. Knight, Q.M.C. Finance Officer, Col. Edward P. Orton, Cav.

Surgeon, Col. Guy L. Edie, Med. Corps. Engineer, Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E. Ordnance Officer, Capt. Philip R. Faymonville, O.D. Signal Officer, Lieut. Col. John E. Humphill, Sig. Corps.

Air Service Officer, Major Henry H. Arnold, Air Ser. Chemical Warfare Officer, Lieut. Col. George A. Hunt, O.W.S. Officer in Charge of Militia Affairs, Col. Robert H. Noble, Inf. Morale Officer, Col. Nathaniel F. McCall, Cav.

Education and Recreation Officer, Lieut. Col. Osman L. trobe, Jr., Cav. Officer in Charge Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Col. Moor N. Falls, Inf.

3. All orders heretofore issued from Headquarters, Western Department, will be considered in force in the 9th Corps Area until further instructions.

H. LIGGETT, Major, Gen., U.S. Army.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. R. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Capt. L. Watrous, A.G.D., will report to the A.G. of Army for duty in his office. (Sept. 7, War D.)

press dispatch. They were received by the American general and his staff. A battery of American troops

fired a salute just as the party passed the statue of William I of Germany.

Troops to Hawaii.

The 35th and 44th Regiments of Infantry, U.S.A., are relieved from further duty in the Western Department (now the 9th Corps Area), to take effect Sept. 20, 1920, and will sail on the transport Great Northern, scheduled to leave San Francisco on that date for Honolulu, Hawaii.

Umpired Polo Game from Airplane.

Kelly Field, Texas, has produced the last word in umpires. In a recent game of polo between a team from Kelly Field and one from Camp Travis a DH-4B machine, piloted by Lieut. Harry L. Speck, U.S.A., with Lieut. Benton A. Doyle, U.S.A., as observer, took off and after circling the grounds a few times sent a radio message to the ground asking, "Is the Camp Travis team wearing purple?" The answer was, "Yes," and with this information the observer was able to follow the game from an altitude of 7,500 feet. The entire game was reported by Lieutenant Doyle by radio to the ground. Such team play errors as "bashing" and "failure to cover man," together with other features of the play apparently undetected by the authorities on the ground were reported by the air umpire, says the Army Recruiting News. This is probably the first time in the history of sports that a polo match has been umpired from an airplane.

Army Nome Fliers Delayed by Weather.

Capt. St. Clair Street, Air Ser., U.S.A., in command of the Army New York-to-Nome-and-return airplane expedition, who was obliged to return to Nome on Aug. 25 because of engine trouble, after starting on the return flight with the three other machines comprising the squadron, as told in our issue of Sept. 4, page 15, made another start on Aug. 28, and arrived the same day at Ruby, to which point the other machines had proceeded when Captain Street was compelled to return. Joining them there, the squadron took off again on Aug. 31 and flew to Fairbanks, a distance of 240 miles. Because of adverse weather conditions the expedition did not take off for Dawson, Y.T., 275 miles away, until Sept. 3, arriving there that afternoon. Because of more bad weather Captain Street postponed the next start until Sept. 7. White Horse, Alaska, being the objective, which was reached that afternoon after a flight of 250 miles. A radio message from Captain Street to headquarters, Air Service, on Sept. 8 stated that the airplanes were waiting there for clear weather. Arrangements had been made for them to land at Telegraph Creek, B.C., where there is a good field, and gasoline and oil were to arrive there on Sept. 9. The expedition was to leave White Horse on Sept. 8, weather permitting. Rain was prevailing throughout the White Horse section. Captain Street reported that the planes and motors were in good condition and the crews well and confident.

Battle Exercises at Camp Meade.

By order of the War Department the commanding officer at Camp Meade is preparing for the battle exercises to be held there on Sept. 17, in which the attack on Montfaucon, France, on that date in 1918 by A.E.F. troops is to be reproduced by Regular Army troops and by members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars who served in that action. The twenty-first annual encampment of the veterans is to be held in Washington, D.C., during that week. In the attack the 33rd Infantry, 157th Brigade, 79th Division, participated. This was a Maryland organization, and for that reason the reproduction of the fight should be of particular interest to residents of cities and towns in the neighborhood of Camp Meade. A typical French village is being constructed to represent Montfaucon. Army tanks of various types, manned by troops from Camp Humphreys, an Air Service detachment from Bolling Field, with an airplane, and a detachment of Chemical Warfare Service troops from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., have arrived at Camp Meade and will participate in the battle exercises. A large crowd of Service and civilian spectators is expected to attend, but they will be kept sufficiently far from the scene of action to prevent possible injury.

Reunion of 27th Division, U.S.A.

Among those who have accepted invitations to address the reunion of the 27th Division, U.S.A., at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Sept. 12-14, are Secretary of War Baker; Major Gen. George W. Read, U.S.A., former commander of the 2d Army Corps, A.E.F.; Brig. Gen. E. M. Lewis, U.S.A., former commander of the 30th Division, A.E.F.; Col. Holmes B. Springs and Col. Cary F. Spence, formerly of the 30th Division, U.S.A.; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, late commander of the 27th Division; Governor Alfred E. Smith and Senator James W. Wadsworth of New York. In addition to the addresses there is an interesting program of entertainment which includes a parade of the division on Sept. 13, dinners, vaudeville and moving picture shows, street carnival and sports, visits to points of interest, etc.

Honors for Co. B, 8th U.S. Infantry.

The platoon of Co. B, 8th Inf., U.S.A., commanded by 1st Lieut. Paul B. Malone, Jr., won the platoon combat competition in the departmental meet of the American Forces in Germany. The prize was a silver cup which the company adds to its list of trophies. Upon the conclusion of the competition General Sladen, the brigade commander, complimented the platoon commander upon the fine discipline and control of his platoon and the general excellence of its work.

Chateau-Thierry Memorial Postponed.

Brig. Gen. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., in command of the El Paso, Texas, military district, has received a letter from Miss Anne Morgan, of New York, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, the noted financier, who is in charge of the movement to raise funds for the erection of a memorial bridge at Chateau-Thierry in memory of American troops who fell there, in which she expresses her regrets that it is impossible to carry out the projected plans because of insufficiency of funds. She adds that the financial situation in France at this time is such that it will be impossible to erect the bridge before next year, at the earliest, if French co-operation alone is depended upon. Miss Morgan told General Howze that she hoped the active interest of the American Legion might be enlisted in the project.

U.S. vs. French Officers at Polo.

An account of an exciting game of polo which took place between a team of U.S. Army officers and one composed of French army officers and civilians at the fashionable Polo Club of Bagatelle, on its grounds in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, on July 4, appears in the Army Remount Service Bulletin. The story of the game was written by Mr. M. F. de Barneville, who was a lieutenant

in the Army Remount Service on duty in Paris during the World War, and who is now attached to the American embassy in Paris. A gallery that filled the large lawn of the club watched the play, among the spectators being Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding the American Forces in Germany, General Berdaulet, of the French army, who is the military governor of Paris, and a large number of American Army officers as well as those of the French service. The judges were Mr. H. H. Harjes, who served as a colonel in the A.E.F. in the World War, and Mr. B. A. P. Schreiber, who also served as a captain. The American team consisted of Major N. E. Margetts, Capt. Terry de LaMotte, A. L. Harris and J. S. Tato, with Capt. D. S. Rumbough as alternate; while the French team included Major Palmes, Captain Smart, Count J. de Madre and Mr. M. F. Egan. The score stood 4-4 at the beginning of the seventh period, when, as a result of a swift scurry downfield by the French team and of two splendid strokes, putting the ball rapidly out of reach of the Americans, the Bagatelle team scored the fifth goal, which gave them the victory.

Rifle Shooting in 2d U.S. Infantry.

As a mark of appreciation to Pvt. Alexander Senkalowski, Company E, 2d Infantry, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio, a recruit, who won a silver cup worth \$100 for rifle shooting in the regiment, the command was recently paraded by Col. F. B. Shaw, the regimental commander, for the formal presentation of the cup. The prize was offered by members of the regimental enlisted men's club to the recruit attaining the highest score in the regimental shoot this season. Senkalowski scored 255 points out of a possible 300.

Rifle shooting is encouraged in the 2d Infantry in every possible way, and there were several recruits who scored 254, 253 and 252 points, and the regiment has secured a fine class of new men. The regiment has just received a valuable addition to its trophy room in the shape of a handsome bronze shield, the gift of the Infantry and Cavalry rifle teams of the Army, in appreciation of the excellent range service given by the regiment at the shoot at Camp Dodge, Iowa, last year. The 2d Infantry was formerly stationed at Camp Dodge before going to Camp Sherman.

Medical Men as Baseball Champions.

The surgeon of the 13th Cavalry, U.S.A., Fort Clark, Texas, is in receipt of a letter from Col. Edward Anderson, commanding 13th Cavalry, congratulating his organization on the winning of the post baseball league series for the season of 1920. The Medical Detachment of the 13th Cavalry won nine games and lost none. A handsome cup has been presented to the detachment in recognition of the esprit de corps and also the playing ability of the detachment. All members of the team are enlisted men of the Medical Department, U.S. Army. All the games were played at Fort Clark on historic ground where at one time the Kickapoos, Lapans and Comanche Indians, and the buffalo, deer and antelope and herds of native mustangs ran wild upon the prairie. Fort Clark is one of the most historic posts of the Army.

GENERAL CROZIER ON OUR JAPANESE RELATIONS.

It is seldom that the question of Japanese labor in California and its connection with the international affairs of Japan and the United States is so lucidly and completely stated as has been done by Major Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., in an interview given to the Tokio press. According to a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, General Crozier assured the Japanese that this country had no desire for war and continued: "One of the deep-seated questions that the Japanese raise is the question of privileges in California. The sober-minded Japanese admits this state is the property of America. And America, right at the outset, compliments Japan with the admission that Japanese labor possesses certain qualities that American labor lacks. The Japanese possesses certain qualities we try to teach our children in America, but fail to impress upon them sufficiently well. We preach thrift and work to the American child and he fails to learn it as the Japanese knows it. The Japanese laborer comes in and cuts the price of labor in California. California is an American state, and it is quite true that there are enough Japanese to overrun the state if America let down the bars. As our own territory it is natural the Japanese who think soberly know that it is our right to restrict the immigration rights there. They say why do we select the Japanese for such rules. We answer for the same reason that they choose the Chinese and exclude them. The Japanese cuts our wages; the Chinese coolie cuts the wages of the Japanese in Japan. Is it not the right of either nation to exclude those who are harming their citizens? When the necessity arrives in America for the exclusion of other nationalities the Government then would make no distinction just because the other nationality, whatever it happened to be, was not Japanese."

CONVALESCENT CAMP AT BEAR MOUNTAIN CLOSED.

The convalescent camp for soldiers, sailors and marines which has been in operation during the summer at Brooke's Lake, Bear Mountain, N.Y., by Tuxedo Chapter of the Red Cross, under the auspices of the War Camps Community Service, has been closed. More than 1,000 wounded or otherwise invalided men, in all, have visited the camp since its opening in June, 1920. At times as many as 150 have been occupants. The greater number of the veterans are students at Federal vocational schools and the return to their studies necessitates the closing of the camp.

DETACHED ENLISTED SERVICE.

An amendment of Paragraph 2, Circular No. 319, War Dept., 1920, has been ordered by direction of the Secretary of War, and is as follows: (1) "Detached Enlisted Service" is added to the list of arms and staff departments in which enlistments are authorized. All men accepted for the following will be enlisted in the Detached Enlisted Service regardless of qualifications and duties to be performed by them: Reserve Officers' Training Corps, National Guard, General Service Schools, including the U.S. Military Academy; recruiting service, disciplinary barracks guards, non-commissioned officers for duty with disciplinary companies, detachments for headquarters at nine corps areas and headquarters of the General of the Army, Indian scouts, orderlies for general officers of the line not on duty with combat organizations nor at corps area headquarters. (2) Men for the Detached Enlisted Service may be procured by origi-

nal enlistment, re-enlistment, or by transfer from an arm or service of the Army. When obtained by transfer, vacancies are created in the arm or service from which transferred. (3) The particular duty to be performed by a man enlisted in the Detached Enlisted Service will be noted as required by provisions of Circular No. 118, War Dept., 1920. (4) All enlisted men now performing duties under any of the designations listed in Paragraph 1 above will be transferred without delay to the Detached Enlisted Service.

A SUPER-RECRUITING SERGEANT.

Col. Charles H. Martin, U.S.A., of the Army Recruiting Service, is quoted in the Service Magazine for September as saying: "Sergeant Edward M. Bentley, headquarters troop, 1st Division, U.S.A., is without doubt the best man in the Army in getting recruits. Some of his methods have scandalized his superiors, but he gets results, which is all that counts, so long as they are honorable. For instance, he was discovered at work in a little mountain coal mine, with a lamp in his cap and a rawhide whip in his hand. He was wearing such a uniform as no soldier would recognize. All this is irregular, and he was nearly punished, but he made it clear that by working at the side of these suspicious mountain folk he could and did win their confidence. Since then he has had a free hand. I wish we had more like him." Sergeant Bentley is said to have made two recruiting trips to remote sections of Kentucky, on the first of which he was gone only two days and got two recruits. On the second trip he obtained forty-two recruits in one week. Visiting isolated hamlets, sixty miles from a railroad, he got thirty more. In the sergeant's own troop at Camp Taylor there are one hundred recruits he brought in. In one trip along the east side of Kentucky he walked more than 500 miles, visiting out-of-the-way places in his search for men to join the Army.

CAMP DEVENS TO BE MAINTAINED.

Major Gen. David C. Shanks, commanding general of the 1st Corps Area, announced in Boston on Sept. 4 that Camp Devens is not to be abandoned, but will be maintained as a permanent garrison camp. Only a portion of the original camp territory will be occupied, however, this being the Ayer and Harvard ends of the cantonment. That to the west, known as the Shirley side, will be closed and placed under the charge of caretakers or a small garrison guard. Just how many troops will be maintained or to what purpose the camp will be devoted, General Shanks does not state. He is, however, anxious that all Army recruits for this section of the country be men native to it. "I do not want 1st Area units to be made up from New York," he said, "and this is just what will happen unless there is an improvement in the present rate of recruiting in New England. I shall bend my energy for the present to improving the recruiting hereabouts and to acquainting the eligible young men of New England with the advantages that are now offered by Army service as compared with even a year ago." One of the vocational branches to which little attention has been paid in Army vocational training in New England, which General Shanks proposes to take up, is a course in agricultural pursuits adapted to this section of the country.

GUARD AND R.O.T.C. ENLISTMENTS AND ENROLMENTS.

The matter of the enlistment in the National Guard by members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and of enrolment of National Guard members in the R.O.T.C. has been decided by the War Department in the approval of a policy which is stated in the following substitute for sub-paragraph (a), Paragraph 219½, National Guard Regulations: 219½ (a) Members of the National Guard, other than commissioned officers, may enroll as members of the R.O.T.C. with the consent of the governors of their respective states or territories, or of the District of Columbia Militia with the consent of the commanding general thereof. Such consent shall, in each case, specifically excuse the member of the National Guard as such from any duty which would conflict with any obligation contained in regulations for members of the R.O.T.C., and the enrolled members of the R.O.T.C. may enlist in the National Guard with the same restrictions as appertain to enlisted men of the National Guard enrolling in the R.O.T.C. Provided, that not exceeding ten per cent. of the minimum authorized enlisted strength of any company, troop, battery, or similar organization of the National Guard may at the same time be enlisted men of the National Guard and enrolled members of the R.O.T.C.

ARMY AND NAVY CHAPTER, D.A.R.

The Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, extends an invitation to the wives, widows and daughters of officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps to join that chapter. Candidates must have had an ancestor who served in the Revolutionary War on the side of the colonies. Those desiring membership should communicate with the regent, Miss Sophia Casey, The Oakland, Washington, D.C., who will furnish detailed information and application blanks. It is desired to make this chapter truly representative of the Services to which membership is limited. At the annual meeting in May the following officers were present: Regent, Miss Sophia Casey; vice-regent, Mrs. William D. West; recording secretary, Mrs. George W. Cochen; treasurer, Mrs. Richard C. DuBois; registrar, Mrs. William H. Carter; historian, Mrs. William Owen.

STATUS OF CADET DECLINING APPOINTMENT.

As to the status of graduated Cadet Coleman Romain, class 1920, U.S. Military Academy, who declined to accept the appointment of second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S. Army, evidenced by a recess commission of July 12, 1920, which he returned, the Judge Advocate General states that this case seems to be similar to that of 2d Lieut. Lawson Moore, upon which The J.A.G.'s Office rendered an opinion Sept. 10, 1910. Section 1321, Revised Statutes, requires that "each cadet shall sign articles . . . by which he shall engage to serve eight years unless sooner discharged." Cadet Romain, the opinion states, occupies the military status of a second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army of the United States, of which he cannot divest himself of his own volition, and is subject to orders for duty in that capacity.

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The United States Recruiting Station, Jacksonville, Fla., is urgently in need of enlisted men who possess the following qualifications:

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WANTED: Retired band leader, competent to instruct, coordinate and lead military band. Salary \$60.00 a month. Quarters for one and board furnished. Capt. H. E. Bager, Clason Point Military Academy, Bronx, N.Y.

WANTED: Present whereabouts of Irving J. Palmer, late Lieutenant Colonel, 48th Infantry, who resigned at Camp Jackson, S.C., in 1919. Reply to X. Y. Z., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

Captain, A.S., 3 years' commissioned service, 19 years' enlisted service, will be discharged September, 1920, wants position of any kind. Last 13 months had direct charge of office with 82 civilian personnel therein. Over 6 years 1st Sergt., Cavalry, commissioned from M.S.E. Air Service. Age 40, fine military appearance, single. Address Capt. J. C. Tureck, Property Manager, D.O.S.D., P.O. Box 854, Detroit, Mich.

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Regular Army Major, recently retired, and graduate of an Engineering School, desires position as Instructor in mathematics and Spanish at Military School. Address Major C. M. Lopez, retired, 1832 Biltmore St., Washington, D.C.

Musicians wanted for the 3d Band, Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, Calif.: First Cornet, Second Cornet, good Bass Drummer and a good Snare Drummer. Men with previous service preferred. Fine station, good treatment and a Band of reputation. Other instrumentalists write, several one year men are leaving. Apply to A. Putz, Band Leader, 3d Band, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.

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ADMIRAL COONTZ ON INSPECTION TRIP.

Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Chief of Operations, has been on a tour of inspection of yards and stations along the New England coast. He has visited the Otter Cliffs wireless station, Portsmouth and Boston Navy Yards, and the Squantum plant.

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GOVERNMENT OWNED SERVICE QUARTERS.

Plan Suggested to Relieve Rent Situation.

Complaints from Army officers stationed in cities close to Army posts and stations throughout the United States are coming to the chiefs of the several branches of the War Department in increasing volume at this time, because owners of houses and apartments are attempting to impose on these officers by putting the rentals at exorbitant figures. Ignoring "rent commissions" appointed to keep the rent profiteers in check, the latter are reported by officers stationed in all parts of the country to be "needing premiums on houses and apartments in which Army officers desire renewals of leases. The complaining Army officers are asking if the Government cannot take some immediate steps to prevent this exploitation and end these attacks upon the fixed income of the commissioned personnel.

In this connection, it is stated at the office of the chief of one of the largest branches of the Army that conditions in Washington, D.C., relative to obtaining suitable quarters for Army officers have not improved since this matter was considered by the House Committee on Military Affairs in the hearings on Army appropriations in March and April, 1920. At that time Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, president of the General Staff College, told of the harassing problem of officers who were taking the course at the college, in the care of their families, and how this condition seriously affected the efficiency of the student officers. He pointed out that leases for apartments and houses, when they could be had, ran from Oct. 1 to Oct. 1, and that as the college course begins on Sept. 1 and ends in June, an officer is put about before he can lease an apartment on Oct. 1, and if he does lease it to take possession on that date he has to carry it over a full year. This also applies to officers who are assigned for duty in the War Department, for assignments cannot, of course, be arranged coincident with the leasing period. In addition, nowhere in the city of Washington can an officer find suitable quarters at less than double the allowance per room he receives in commutation of quarters. Apartment rents in Washington average \$25 a room, while commutation is \$12 a room. Some of the owners of new apartments are demanding and getting \$30 and more a room per month.

Army officers argue that the one solution of the rent problem in Washington is the erection of Government-owned apartment houses to house the officers of the Army, Navy and related services. An Infantry officer who has studied the housing problem estimates that there are 1,000 officers of all the Services on duty in Washington. The average allowance for commutation of quarters is \$75 a month for each officer, a total of \$75,000 a month, or \$900,000 a year, according to his calculation. This yearly total, a conservative figure, is five per cent. on \$18,000,000, for which sum, this officer estimates, the Government could erect apartments to accommodate 1,000 families, and for a much smaller sum could build bachelor apartments for the accommodation of officers ordered to Washington for brief and indefinite periods. The saving on commutation costs, in this officer's opinion, would pay for these structures in less than twenty-five years. He asserts that the costs of rent per room in Washington can be proved exorbitant on comparison with rental costs in industrial centers, where there is a constant demand from workers in industry. Washington, he adds, being the seat of Government, necessity demands the concentration of personnel required in departmental activities. This duty is wholly compulsory, hence it is a governmental function, he argues, to provide suitable living quarters for this personnel, aside from the economic questions involved.

The House Committee on Military Affairs during consideration of the estimates for Army appropriations showed interest in this matter when General McAndrew spoke of its effect upon the student officers at the General Staff College. The recurrence of the leasing period has served to renew agitation of the plan for Government-owned apartments for officers of the Services on duty in Washington, and indications are that the plan will be brought to the attention of Congress at the next session. Military and naval attaches on duty at embassies and legations in Washington have expressed their surprise that American officers are obliged to pay rents which total more than double the sum allowed them for quarters, because the officers representing foreign governments are invariably allowed the actual cost of their quarters. But this liberality on the part of foreign governments makes for a keener competition for suitable habitations in Washington, which has probably not occurred to these attaches.

NAVY RECRUITING CONTINUES TO GAIN.

The most encouraging figures relative to Navy recruiting have come to the Bureau of Navigation in the four weeks ended Sept. 7, in which period the total first en-

listments were 4,192. The total re-enlistments up to Sept. 2 were 851, and the total Reservists transferred to Regular Navy 229. The fleet enlistments in the three weeks up to Sept. 2 show 114 for the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and 89 for the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

REGULAR ARMY PROMOTIONS IN PROSPECT.

The prospect of further promotions in the Regular Army beyond those published to the Service in S.O. No. 204-0, Aug. 30—the list having appeared in our issue of Aug. 28, page 1587—is of first importance in the interest of officers. But the best forecast which could be obtained from authoritative sources in the War Department was to the effect that additional promotions could hardly be expected until after the appointment of all officer-candidates eligible. As this work is expected to see its completion before Oct. 1, the fifty officers of the U.S. Military Academy graduating class of 1911 who were left in their grade of captain after the promotions of Aug. 30 were made may be compelled to wait at least a month before attaining their majority along with the promoted members of their class who happened to be above them on the relative list. That all members of the 1911 class eligible will be promoted is assured by the fact that the class of 1912 down to and including Benjamin F. Delamater, jr., captain of Infantry, has been ordered up for examination for promotion. In the grade of major all officers down to and including Alden F. Brewster, major of Field Artillery, class of 1901, have been ordered up for examination for promotion. It may be stated that in making provision for the promotion of officers of the Regular Army from the single list eighty-one vacancies have been reserved in the grade of colonel, ten in the grade of lieutenant colonel, and 1,192 in the grade of major. This reserve of vacancies is based on a study of the ages of officer candidates for commissions in the Regular Army, and indicates the probable number of successful candidates whose ages conform with the limits set in Section 24, act of June 4, 1920. With the above facts before him, it is a simple matter for any officer to approximate the chances of his promotion when the appointments now being made shall have been concluded. In this connection it is learned that up to the first of this month approximately five officer-candidates had qualified for the grade of colonel, twenty-five for lieutenant colonel and 373 for major. In all about 5,075 candidates had qualified, 4,675 had failed to qualify, and 4,123 of those who applied failed to appear before examining boards. In consequence the War Department prediction that less than 5,000 officers for the Regular Army would come from the reservoir of officer-candidates appears to be fact.

U.S. INFANTRY REORGANIZATION.

The first orders affecting the reorganization of the U.S. Infantry were issued from the War Department on Sept. 7 and 8. The general orders of Sept. 7 provide that the existing Porto Rico Regiment shall hereafter be designated the 65th Infantry. The general orders of Sept. 8 assign a second organization to Porto Rico, the 42d Infantry. The latter regiment is now stationed at Camp Upton, N.Y., and its enlisted personnel will be transferred to other Infantry units in this country. Only the officers of the 42d Infantry will be sent to Porto Rico, where they will recruit the regiment to its full strength. It is anticipated that orders will also be issued shortly designating the Infantry regiments for service in the Philippines. General orders of Sept. 7 assign the 1st and 20th Infantry regiments to the 4th Brigade, 2d Division, at Camp Travis, Texas. A vacancy has existed in the division since the end of hostilities, when the 5th and 6th Regiments of U.S. Marines and the 6th Machine Gun Battalion formed the 4th Brigade. No assignment has been made of a machine gun battalion to the 4th Brigade, 2d Division.

SUPPLY DIVISION OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

In the organization of the General Staff in accordance with G.O. No. 48, W.D., Aug. 12, 1920, Army officers on duty in Washington are particularly interested in the Supply Division functions. Comment has been made that as the direction of the Supply Division will be the duty of Major Gen. William M. Wright in addition to the performance of the duties of executive assistant to the Chief of Staff, the division is to become a "fifth wheel" so far as supervision and co-ordination of the activities of supply are concerned. It is a decided step down from a division which, six months after the armistice, required the services of approximately 185 officers to the few officers who will be available for the duty out of the eighty-eight officers allowed the War Department General Staff. The former Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division attained first importance during the period of hostilities. The idea is now expressed that everything reasonable should be done to foster the prestige and power and adequacy of Army supply. The Service of Supply overseas attained eminence through its efficiency under the direction of Major Gen. James G. Harbord, an officer of broad and varied experience, tactful and possessing a forceful personality, and in the view of the officers commenting on the situation it would be reasonable and logical that the Supply Division be accorded an important place in the War Department General Staff, with the undivided attention of a general officer of experience and training in the specialized duties of a service of supply. The Supply Division of the General Staff is charged with the supervision and co-ordination of the activities connected with the purchase and lease of real estate, purchase, manu-

facture, storage, distribution and issue of supplies; transportation, disbursement of funds and property accounting, preparation of estimates for appropriations, construction, maintenance and repair of buildings, plans for mobilization of matériel and of the industrial and transportation activities of the country, transportation of troops and supplies overseas, settlement of claims due to cancellation of contracts, sale of facilities declared surplus, etc., etc. It also represents the War Department in arrangements with outside agencies and with foreign governments for providing for mobilization of matériel and industrial facilities. Such an extensive program embraces a very large order in the line of supervision and co-ordination, according to the officers, who are apprehensive that there may be a let-down from the place attained by the Service of Supply in the period of active hostilities. They do not believe that the supervision and co-ordination of the extensive activities of the Military Establishment connected with the multifarious functions of supply should be simply an adjunct of the duties of the executive assistant of the Chief of Staff, without any question as to the capability of an officer occupying that office.

PERSONNEL BUREAU OF THE A.G.O.

Co-ordination of all operating functions of procurement, assignment, promotion, transfer, retirement and discharge of all officers and enlisted men of the Army in the Personnel Bureau of The Adjutant General's Office has made excellent progress at the War Department this week. Brig. Gen. James T. Kerr, Chief of the Personnel Bureau, is engaged in the work, assisted by Major Charles K. Nulsen, who has been in charge of personnel affairs in The Adjutant General's Office. The Officers' Division, Enlisted Men's Division and Recruiting Division are now under the direct supervision of the Chief of Personnel Bureau to which additional officers will be assigned as found necessary. The question of policy relative to the handling of personnel in the offices of the chiefs of the various arms will probably be decided soon, and it is likely that only such records as will enable a chief of an arm to make recommendations for assignments of personnel in that arm will be kept in the offices of personnel officers or chiefs. These records will in no wise be a duplication of records in the office of The Adjutant General. The Secretary of War has directed that hereafter matters concerning the transfer or assignment of officers of Infantry and Cavalry, where only Infantry and Cavalry units or activities are concerned, be referred to the Chiefs of Infantry and Cavalry, respectively, for recommendation, and that action be taken by The Adjutant General in accordance with such recommendations and established War Department policies. Matters concerning the assignment or transfer of regimental commanders, and questions in which two or more arms, corps, departments or activities are concerned, will be referred as heretofore to the Operations Division, War Dept. General Staff. In the Personnel Bureau the business of each arm will be handled by an officer commissioned in such arm of the Service, so that hereafter the assignments of Infantrymen, Cavalrymen, etc., will follow channels directly under the cognizance of officers of each arm from the chief of an arm through to the final disposition of each individual case in the Personnel Bureau. The functions of the Personnel Branch of the General Staff are now being taken over, except those connected with appointments to the Regular Army, promotions of Regular Army officers and classification of officers, and these will come under the Personnel Bureau of The Adjutant General's Office as soon as uninterrupted procedure without a "block" warrants.

ARMY OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DETAIL.

Of the 8,141 officers representing the commissioned strength of the Regular Army on Aug. 26, 1920, 594 were serving details in arms other than those in which commissioned. These details were distributed as follows: Air Service, 94; Signal Corps, 81; Quartermaster Corps, 94; Ordnance Department, 78; Adjutant General's Department, 71; Chemical Warfare Service, 5; War Department General Staff, 146; Inspector General's Department, 23; Bureau of Insular Affairs, 2. The grades represented were 82 colonels, 78 lieutenant colonels, 78 majors, 178 captains and 178 first lieutenants.

EXAMINATIONS FOR REGULAR ARMY COMMISSIONS.

Cable messages were sent on Sept. 9 by the War Department to the commanding generals in Coblenz, Panama, Hawaii and the Philippines, and telegrams to all corps area commanders in the United States, notifying them that 200 vacancies in the grades from major to second lieutenant, inclusive, are being held for persons eligible for appointment in the Regular Army under Section 24, act of June 4, 1920, who were unable for any good reason to take or complete the July examinations. Examinations similar to the July tests will be held beginning Oct. 25. Applications will be received by the War Department not later than Oct. 9 and must be limited to appointment in the combatant arms, the Ordnance Department, Chemical Warfare Service, Medical Corps and Dental Corps. In addition to persons who did not appear for July examinations, applications will be received from former candidates who for good reason failed to complete examinations or were found physically disqualified on account of defects which will be removed by Oct. 25. The competitive examinations will be held from Oct. 25 to Oct. 31, inclusive. The re-examination of those candidates who failed in the July examinations

for any cause will not be authorized. The Infantry Board of Review up to Sept. 9 had made considerable progress, and there is every indication that it will complete its work before the close of next week. The Infantry had the largest number of candidates and because of this the board was forced to spend an unusually long period in review of the thousands of records. Although several of the arms and corps of the Service will not obtain their authorized strength from the reservoir of new officers, the Quartermaster Corps, the Finance Department and the Judge Advocate General's Department have secured their allotments.

ARMY EXCEEDING ENLISTED STRENGTH ESTIMATES.

For two successive months all peace-time recruiting records in the U.S. Army have been broken, the July total showing 15,821 enlistments, that for August running up to 19,242. Conditions in the industrial world may be assumed to be partially responsible for this since in the last two months there has been a marked change in labor conditions. The supply of unskilled and partially skilled labor is now far in excess of the demand, particularly through the Middle West. The shut-down in the automobile and allied industries has thrown over 20,000 men out of work in Detroit alone, while in Akron, Ohio, the latest statistics show that not less than 28,000 men have been thrown out of work in that city, another estimate placing the number at 50,000. Two other elements entering into this extraordinary recruiting achievement are the educational advantages offered by the new Army and the fact that so many of our young men have had military experience and are ready to re-enlist, having found Army life an agreeable one. If the recruiting record keeps up to the high mark set since May it is likely that the estimates of the enlisted strength of the Army made in the early spring and printed in our issue of April 3, page 931, will be found too small, the enlisted strength then being fixed at a total of 183,433, including 8,433 men in the Philippine Scouts. Expressions were heard in Congress, while the Army Appropriation bill was before the members, that an appropriation for 200,000 enlisted men would be sufficient, since the Army never could enlist more than that number in peace times. This prediction is in a fair way to be disproved.

TRANSFER OF COAST GUARD OFFICERS TO NAVY.

On an interpretation of the personnel provision in Section 3, Naval Appropriation act of June 4, 1920, that commissioned officers of the Coast Guard who have served creditably under the Navy Department in the war with Germany, upon suitable application approved by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury, may be appointed to a permanent rank or grade in the Navy, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy has submitted an opinion to Secretary Daniels. This states that officers of the Coast Guard are eligible for transfer to the permanent Navy under this act in a rank not higher than that of lieutenant commander. Such applications for transfer from the Coast Guard to the Navy as have been submitted still await approval, and it is understood that delay in this matter is wholly in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

NO PROSPECTIVE EXAMINATIONS IN NAVY.

Inquiries have been coming to the Navy Department asking for information relative to prospective dates for the examination of lieutenant commanders for permanent grade for members of the classes of 1908 to 1912, inclusive. It is stated at the Navy Department that there will be no vacancies for promotion to permanent rank except those caused by death, resignation, etc., until such time as a new distribution is made, which will not be soon. There appears to be a misapprehension due to the fact that 200 officers who qualified under provision of the Naval Appropriation act of June 4, 1920, have been commissioned in the Regular Navy, and that a proportionate number of vacancies is consequently made in the upper grades. These vacancies, however, do not occur until a distribution is held.

STUDENT OFFICERS AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Fifty-three officers have been allotted to the various arms and corps of the Army for detail as students at technical, professional and other institutions or as students, observers or investigators at industrial plants, hospitals, etc., under provisions of Section 51, Army Reorganization act, authorizing two per cent. of the Regular Army commissioned personnel for such detail. Not to exceed the following numbers of officers are authorized by the War Department for such detail during the fiscal year 1921: Infantry, 5; Cavalry, 5; Coast Artillery, 5; Quartermaster Corps, 10; Ordnance Department, 7; Medical Department, 20; The J.A.G. Department, 1. The only expense incurred by the United States, in addition to the pay and allowances of the officers so detailed, is that of tuition.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ENLISTED RATINGS.

The allotments of grades and specialist ratings for the enlisted personnel of the Army Medical Department, to include the Medical, Dental and Veterinary Corps were announced in our issue of Aug. 21, page 1568, as soon to appear in a forthcoming order. As these given these allotments are now authorized, as tentative until June 30, 1921, following the provisions of Sections 4b, 4c, and 10, Act of June 3, 1916 (as amended by the act of June 4, 1920).

APPOINTEES UNDER NEW ARMY LAW.

Further lists of officer-candidates tendered appointment as commissioned officers in the Regular Army have been announced by the War Department, as follows.

In the lists published last week a part of the names of Aug. 31 were so dated in the War Department announcement but were actually given out on Sept. 1. As printed they were added to the Aug. 31 lists, where they belonged in alphabetical order.

The War Department gives out the lists of appointments in no particular order, more than one list of officers of the same arm of service often appearing under the same date. In general we here print the lists as given out, but where time permits two or more lists of the same arm are occasionally brought together, for the convenience of our readers.

Appointments announced Sept. 3.—Air Service.

Captains.

Adler, Elmer E., Kelly Field, Texas.
Eagle, Aubrey L., Taylor Field, Montgomery, Ala.
Laughlin, Edward, Aviation Repair Depot, Dallas, Texas.
McCollough, Maxwell L., 1422 Mass. Ave., Washington, D.C.

First Lieutenants.

Aldworth, Richard T., Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.
Davis, Raymond E., 50th A.S., Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
Humphries, Arthur D., A.S. Troops, Camp Benning, Ga.
Hutchins, Ben L., Camp Berne, El Paso, Texas.
Izorek, Stephen J., A.S. Dept., Wilbur Wright P., Fairfield, O.
Koonce, Leonidas L., Kelly Field, Texas.
Lewis, Burton F., Fort Bliss, Texas.
Thompson, Richard E., U.S.A. Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb.

Second Lieutenants.

Beaton, Harold W., Kelly Field, Texas.
Benton, John W., 1250 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.
Gabriel, William C., Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.
Kirkpatrick, Everett L., Chapman Field, Miami, Fla.
Kirby, Guy, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.
Lawson, John T., Rockwell Field, Calif.
Lindburg, Alfred, Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla.
MacIver, Clarence R., Kelly Field, Texas.
McNeil, Guy L., Camp Benning, Ga.
McPike, George V., A.S. Depot, Wilbur Wright P., Fairfield, O.
Madaras, Jesse A., "A" Flight, 9th Aero Sqdn., Fresno, Calif.
Mann, Merrill D., A.S. Depot, Wilbur Wright P., Fairfield, O.
Martens, Austin W., Scott Field, Ill.
Matthews, Thomas K., 27th Aero Sqdn., Kelly Field, Texas.
Melanson, Arthur J., A.S.A. Repair Depot, Montgomery, Ala.
Meyor, Vincent J., Airdrome, McAllen, Texas.
Monahan, John W., Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.
Morris, William C., c/o Yorktown Grocery Co., Ltd., Yorktown, So.atchewan, Canada.
Price, Walter E., 1223 High St., Des Moines, Ia.
Stewart, Malcolm N., A.R.D. 2, Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thomas, Charles E., Jr., Wilbur Wright Depot, Fairfield, Ohio.
Toober, Bernard J., Carlstrom Field Pilots' Sch., Arcadia, Fla.
Torney, Stewart W., Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.
Wells, Harold R., Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb.
Wilkins, Paul C., 12th Aero Sqdn., Douglas, Ariz.
Williams, John G., Carlstrom Field, Fla.
Wolfe, Kenneth B., Av. Gen'l. Sup. Depot, Souther Field, Americus, Ga.
Woodward, Fred E., Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.
Woodward, Mark R., "B" Flight, 9th Aero Sqdn., Red Bluff, Calif.

Appointments announced Sept. 3.—Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Wall, George L., Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

Majors.

Clement, John K., U.S. Nitrate Plant No. 2, Muscle Shoals, Ala.
Gay, Albert E., 11 Rock Creek Church Rd., N.W., Wash., D.C.
Hawkins, Richard H., Off. Chief of Ord., Washington, D.C.
Hunter, John H., Ammunition Div., Ord. Dept., Wash., D.C.
Myers, Watson M., Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.
Lemon, George F., Camp Ord. Officer, Camp Eustis, Va.
O'Shaughnessy, Patrick J., Ord. Dept., Claims Bd., Wash., D.C.
Presbury, Oliver H., Russellville, Ala.
Rice, Henry L., Off. of Chief of Manufacture, Ord. Dept., Washington, D.C.
Taylor, Roger, 917 13th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Traeger, Charles H., Great Falls and Lincoln Sts., East Falls Church, Va.
Gaillard, David St.P., Off. of Chief of Ord., Nitrate Div., Washington, D.C.
Goebert, Elmer C., 103 The Farnsworth, Florida Ave. and Deatur Pl., Washington, D.C.
Gorton, Walter T., Ord. Off., McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio.
Green, Samuel G., Small Arms Div., Ord. Dept., Wash., D.C.
Hall, Dale C., Ord. Dept., Washington, D.C.
Hamilton, Walter C., Frankford Arsenal, Pa.
Harris, John P., Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J.
Holmes, Thomas W., c/o The Dept. Ord. Off., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Hughes, John L., Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y.
Long, Joseph A., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
Molin, Reynold F., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
Partridge, Dwight, This c/nedict, 1808 I St., Wash., D.C.
Reed, Charles S., 1669 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C.
Roberts, Claudius H., M., Off. of Chief of Ord., Wash., D.C.
Strickland, Newton H., Rock Isl. Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Wallace, Frank B., 733 Shepherd St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Wilkins, Harold S., Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieutenants.

Ensminger, George R., 26 Russell Ave., Watertown, Mass.
Hauseman, David N., Ord. Dept., Field Serv., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D.C.
Lex, Charles E., Jr., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md.
Libby, Royal B., Baritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J.
Oshorn, Norris W., 1862 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C.
Wilson, Heman Bangs, Jr., Ord. Off., Pier 3, Room C-6, Hoboken, N.J.

Second Lieutenants.

Darby, Marshall Eugene, Proof Dept., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
Hubbell, Richard L., 820 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

Appointments announced Sept. 3.—Field Artillery.

Major.

McCormick, Chester B., 117 E. Lonaivel St., Lansing, Mich.

Captains.

Brumage, Alpha, Hqs. 77th E.A., Camp Dodge, Ia.
McCollum, William B., 902 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
McGehee, Schaumburg, 20th F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C.
McLeod, Stuart, 14th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.
Montgomery, Ray C., Room 64, A.G.O., S.W. & N. Bldg., Washington, D.C.
Mount, George A., Atlantic Highlands, N.J.
Randall, Howard M., Camp Knox, Ky.
Rhett, Ashton P., 19th F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C.

First Lieutenants.

Halley, Eskine B., 116 Second St., Troy, N.Y.
Knapp, Robt. E., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
Kollmer, Emil F., 9th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.
McIntyre, Osgood C., 11th F.A., Camp Grant, Ill.
Mangum, Robert G., 6th F.A., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Raymond, Harold C., Camp Hqs., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Seagrath, Hamilton F., 9th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.
Sneak, Carroll D., 1827 S St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Spruill, Ralph D., 6th F.A., 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill.
Sullivan, Joseph A., 110 South Main St., Albans, Vt.

Second Lieutenants.

Caldwell, David D., Yazoo City, Miss.
Crigger, Hyman J., 115 E. Third Ave., Williamson, W.Va.

Appointments announced Sept. 3.—Coast Artillery Corps.

Major.

Stewart, Samuel T., Hqs. Recruiting Dist., 461 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y.
Turner, Edwin W., Room 2609, Munitions Bldg., Wash., D.C.

Captains.

Ausmus, Delbert, Camp Eustis, Va.
Barrows, Ernest R., Camp Eustis, Va.

Blaney, George, 55th C.A.C., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Bliss, Harold B., Hqs. 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass.
Bowler, Louis J., Fort Worden, Wash.
Brice, Charles S., 147 Alabama St., Spartanburg, S.C.
Carlson, William R., Camp Boyd, Fort Bliss, Texas.
Chambers, Arthur K., Fort Worden, Wash.
Connell, Robert M., Camp Eustis, Va.
Cooke, Chancery L., Fort Bannock, Fla.
Dupuy, Richard E., Hqs. 57th C.A.C., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Edgcomb, Franklin E., 42d Coast Art., Camp Eustis, Va.
Geltz, Ralph R., Fort Hancock, N.J.
Hall, Vernon W., Hqs. 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass.
Hardie, Philip W., Camp Eustis, Va.
Hart, Walter, Fort Morgan, Ala.
Hedge, Albert A., C.A. School, Fort Monroe, Va.
Hunter, James, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Johnson, Harold S., Fort Monroe, Va.
Kerr, Oregibson, Fort Monroe, Va.
Kishler, Claude L., Fort Monroe, Va.
Ladd, Rolla V., Fort Montrie, S.C.
Matthews, John E., 52d Artillery (C.A.C.), Camp Eustis, Va.
Mossman, Albert, U.S.A. Rect. Sta., 86 Park Pl., Newark, N.J.
Ostrander, Harry W., Off. of Chief of Staff, S.W. & N. Bldg., Washington, D.C.
Rutherford, Dorsey J., Fort Casey, Wash.
Stiley, Joseph P., Fort Worden, Wash.
Terry, Philip D., 43d Coast Art., Camp Eustis, Va.
Whybark, George W., Hqs. R.O.T.C., Camp Humphreys, Va.
Wilson, John H., 44th Artillery, Camp Jackson, S.C.

First Lieutenants.

Adams, Percy, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.
Ainsworth, Charles H., 31st C.A., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Bardsley, George H., Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M.
Blair, Ben B., Fort Du Pont, Del.
Bonnel, Walter F., 2812 E. Madison St., Seattle, Wash.
Bonney, Kenneth C., Camp Eustis, Va.
Boudreau, Napoleon, Fort Story, Cape Henry, Va.
Bowman, Orley DeF., Camp Eustis, Va.
Boykin, Robert H., Coast Defense of New Bedford, Mass.
Brand, Clarence E., Fort Williams, Maine.
Burden, George A., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
Butt, Ellis W., Camp Jackson, S.C.
Callicutt, Edwin C., Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.
Cheever, Thomas L., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Conable, Morris E., U.S.A. Recruit. Sta., Buffalo, N.Y.
Foss, Elmer T., Fort Casey, Wash.
Foster, Guy B., Fort Monroe, Va.
Foster, Valentine P., Fort Du Pont, Del.
Gaffney, Harry J., 51st C.A.C., Camp Jackson, S.C.
Goodrich, Walter R., 420 Main St., Brigham, Utah.
Greenwood, Donald B., Fort Redman, Mass.
Haggart, Alexander L., Key West Barracks, Fla.
Hartman, Norman E., 9-11 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.
Harrison, John E., Camp Eustis, Va.
Hoar, Roger S., Fort Banks, Winthrop 52, Mass.
Johnson, John J., Fort Monroe, Va.
Kabrish, William C., Fort Totten, N.Y.
Kemp, Donald C., Fort Adams, R.I.
Koerber, Frederick H., Room 59, S.W. & N. Bldg., A.G.O., Washington, D.C.
Lavery, Arthur L., Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N.H.
Love, Herson, Fort Monroe, Va.
McBride, Robert W., Camp Grant, Ill.
Maris, William R., Camp Eustis, Va.
Matthews, Jack F., Fort Story, Va.
Moeller, Alfred C., Fort Rodman, Mass.
Norris, Don R., U.S.A. Rect. Sta., Newark, N.J.
Pitiley, John A., Fort Mott, Salem, N.J.
Rhein, Wade W., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Richards, Frank E., Jackson Barracks, La.
Spencer, Lesley E., Camp Eustis, Va.
Stockwell, Fred E., 34 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y.
Taliaferro, Philip B., 8th Co., Coast Defenses, Fort Monroe, Va.
Townsend, James R., 450 Arlington St., Greensboro, N.C.
Varela, Joseph B., Fort Constitution, N.H.
Waters, Fred B., 56th C.A., Camp Jackson, S.C.
Wharton, Edward B., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
Winton, Aram E., Room 59, S.W. & N. Bldg., Wash., D.C.
Wortman, Volney W., 1312 G St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Second Lieutenants.

Andersen, Christian S., Fort Totten, N.Y.
Barrett, Roy T., 1634 Fern St., San Diego, Calif.
Bishop, James H., 1034 E. 21st St., Denver, Colo.
Blair, Clarence O., 5th Co., Fort H. C. Wright, Long Island, N.Y.
Biel, Philip F., Fort Miles, Calif.
Bunting, Geoffrey C., 56th C.A., Camp Jackson, S.C.
Carlisle, Walter H., Fort Monroe, Va.
Davis, Louis O., 59th C.A., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Dingeman, Ray E., Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.
Gregory, Porter T., Fort Bliss, Texas.
Hartman, William E., 941 S. N.W., Washington, D.C.
Harrington, Ralph E., 71 Updike St., Providence, R.I.
Hartman, Linton Y., Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Lamsen, Donald D., 317 8th Ave., S., Nampa, Idaho.
Lindorf, Theodore J., Carlstrom Field, Fla.
Lorvy, Richard C., 52d C.A., Camp Eustis, Va.
Moman, James L., Stanford University, Calif.
Myers, Charles M., Fort Howard, Md.
Neison, Oh A., 8 Grove St., Natick, Mass.
Nichols, George F., U.S.A. Rect. Sta., Bastable Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.
Richardson, Hewitt W., Fort Monroe, Va.
Shelton, Cyrus Q., Fort Worden, Wash.
Showalter, Arthur D., Off. Chief of Staff, War Dept., Washington, D.C.
Sullivan, Andrew P., Camp Trans. Off., Camp Eustis, Va.
Summers, James D., Fort H.G. Wright, N.Y.
Wilde, Atlanta, Ga.
Webb, William H., The Antlers, Cresco, Pa.
Weible, Walter L., Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
Wilson, Arthur E., Fort Levee, Maine.

Appointments announced Sept. 3.—Infantry.

Major.

Brown, Sidney G., 7th Infantry, Camp Pike, Ark.
Adams, Frederick W., Camp Lee, Va.
Alway, Curtis DeW., Camp Gordon, Ga.
Amis, Lewis W., Co. A, 60th Inf., Camp Gordon, Ga.
Armstrong, Elmer J., Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.
Ashton, Charles O., 47 Bridges Ave., Newtonville, Mass.
Baile, Floyd H., 60th Inf., Camp Gordon, Ga.
Baker, Russell, 40th Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio.
Baxter, John H., 57th Inf., Camp Dix, N.J.
Beck, Thomas C., Hqs., Camp Gordon, Ga.
Becker, Frank F., Camp Custer, Mich.
Beche, Price W., Camp Custer, Mich.
Blanton, Stanley G., Off. of Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C.
Brook, William T., P.O. Box 1311, Atlanta, Ga.
Brooks, Horace J., Hqs. Co., 54th Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.
Burns, John H., Hqs., 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y.
Carter, William M., 303 Nat. Loan and Exchange Bank Bldg., Columbia, S.C.
Cartier, Paul H., 48th Inf., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.
DeVotie, Vernon C., Asst. Rect. Off., 54 Public Sq., Cleveland, O.
Dodd, Patrick J., 26th Inf., M.G. Co., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Dresback, Harley A., Camp Holabird, Md.

First Lieutenants.

Ackerson, Martin, 10th Inf., Camp Custer, Mich.
Adair, Zane I., Wilbur Wright Air Serv. Depot, Fairfield, Ohio.
Ancrum, James N., Army Rect. Sta., 325 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Ardon, John G., Hqs., Army Stp. Base, Norfolk, Va.
Baldwin, Ross O., 38th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.
Barbar, Harold H., Oriole Candy Co., Tacoma, Wash.
Barker, Ernest M., U.S.A. Supply Base, Newark, N.J.
Barnett, David E., 6th Inf., Camp Gordon, Ga.
Beatty, George S., 7th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.
Bigby, Walter A., 55th Inf., Camp Funston, Kas.
Blain, Arthur C., 43d Inf., Camp Lee, Va.
Blakeney, James P., 46th Inf., Camp Jackson, S.C.
Blossom, George L., 46th Inf., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.
Boyle, Ernest E., 4th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.
Bowers, Sam Miller, Army Stp. Base, Norfolk, Va.
Boye, Eugene L., Co. L, 40th Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio.
Brinson, John F., Hqs., 5th M.P., Camp Gordon, Ga.
Broderick, Merl L., 4th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.
Browder, Wilbur F., 7th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.
Brown, Brisbane H., Camp Shannon, N.M.
Budd, Otto W., Jr., The Lodge, Cloudford, N.M.

Second Lieutenants.

Beck, Thomas C., Hqs., Camp Gordon, Ga.
Becker, Frank F., Camp Custer, Mich.
Beche, Price W., Camp Custer, Mich.
Blanton, Stanley G., Off. of Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C.
Brook, William T., P.O. Box 1311, Atlanta, Ga.
Brooks, Horace J., Hqs. Co., 54th Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.
Burns, John H., Hqs., 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y.
Carter, William M., 303 Nat. Loan and Exchange Bank Bldg., Columbia, S.C.
Cartier, Paul H., 48th Inf., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.
DeVotie, Vernon C., Asst. Rect. Off., 54 Public Sq., Cleveland, O.
Dodd, Patrick J., 26th Inf., M.G. Co., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Dresback, Harley A., Camp Holabird, Md.

Bundy, Theodore, 40th Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio.
Carlin, Thomas G., Survey Office, Maritime Affairs, Pier 4, Hoboken, N.J.
Chapman, Clifford P., 45th Inf., Camp Dix, N.J.
Church, John H., Hqs., 2d Inf. Brig., Cp. Zachary Taylor, Ky.
Clauson, John S., 8th M.G. Bn., Camp Pike, Ark.
Dooley, Hubert E., Camp Hqs., Camp Grant, Ill.
McGraw, LeRoy E., Wilbur Wright A.S. Depot, Fairfield, Ohio.

Second Lieutenants.

Beamer, Gail H., Section Gen. Publicity, Sarg. Gen. Off., Washington, D.C.
Biehn, Victor E., Camp Grant, Ill.

Appointments announced Sept. 3.—Medical Corps.

Majors.

Bauman, Joseph W., Camp ...
Beckford, Henry S., Amb. Co. No. 3, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
Blanchard, William O., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
Bowman, Jacob C., 62d Inf., Camp Lee, Va.
Caccini, Attilio M., Mitchell Field, N.Y.
Cairns, Douglas W., Dept. Surg. Off., Governors Island, N.Y.
Coupal, James F., Lab. Div., Army Medical Museum, Wash., D.C.
Dewey, Christian H., Base Hosp., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Drake, Clarence E., Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz.
Duckworth, John F., Fort Crook, Neb.
Dwire, Francis B., 24th Inf., Columbus, N.M.
Egan, Daniel E., 730 N. St. Johns Ave., Highland Park, Ill.
Ervin, Humphrey N., 8th F.A., Camp Funston, Kas.
Evans, William K., Off. of Surg., Hqs. A.T.S., Hoboken, N.J.
Francis, Frank D., U.S. Army Hosp., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Griffin, Adolphe M., Fort Greble, R.I.
Hart, Joseph S., Fort Andrews, Mass.
Henry, Ziba L., Camp Hospital, Nogales, Ariz.
Jackson, Arthur D., Camp Hospital, Camp Funston, Kas.
Kewitt, John E., 55th Inf., Camp Funston, Kas.
Moulton, Starr A., Fort Banks, Mass.
Murphy, William A., Hoff General Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y.
O'Connell, George A., 5th Cav., Maria, Texas.
Ogilvie, Roy K., Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.
Phillips, James E., Camp Hospital, Camp Dix, N.J.
Presnell, James F., Hoff General Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y.
Robeson, Fielding T., Walter Reed General Hosp., Wash., D.C.
Shelton, Charles B., Camp Hosp., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Strong, Samuel M., Mitchell Field, Garden City, Long Isl., N.Y.
Watts, John W., Army and Navy Gen. Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark.
Winter, Frank E., Hoff Gen. Hosp., Fox Hills, Staten Isl., N.Y.

Captains.

Beeson, John P., Lovell Gen. Hosp., Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Blackwell, James H., Camp Pike, Ark.
Brown, Samuel E., Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.
Buckner, Charles T. C., Flight Surg., Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.
Caballeria, Jose C., 132 W. 47th St., New York, N.Y.
Cuffy, Ralph, c/o Post Surgeon's Off., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
Elmore, Shirlie, 13th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas.
Evans, John H., Hoff Gen. Hosp., Fox Hills, Staten Isl., N.Y.
Fisher, Harrison H., Camp Hospital, Camp Dix, N.J.
Gibson, John S., Fort Logan, Colo.
Grow, Malcolm C., Hqs., 58th Inf., Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Hansen, Oscar A., Attg. Surg. Off., 6th Corps Area, Chicago.
Harl, Virgil A., Camp Hosp., Camp Pike, Ark.
Harvey, Lewis S., Post Hosp., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
Hewitt, John E., Camp S. D. Little, Nogales, Ariz.
Hobbs, Arthur, Camp Hosp., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Hunter, Floyd W., Dept. Surg. Off., Governors Island, N.Y.
Kenworthy, William B., Surg. 45th Inf., Camp Dix, N.J.
Kleinman, Erwin W., Camp Hosp., Camp Grant, Ill.
McKenzie, Patrick J., Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo.
Mahon, Hugh W., Camp Dix, N.J.
Martin, Louis G., Camp Gordon, Ga.
Mason, Kirk P., Camp Pike, Ark.
Mason, John E., Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo.
Milne, Louis A., Quarters No. 2, Post Hosp., Fort Sill, Okla.
Moffatt, Francis J., Camp Sherman, Ohio.
Oatman, Clyde D., U.S. Public Health Serv. Hosp. No. 41, New Haven, Conn.
Shaffer, Edwin F., Camp Pike, Ark.
Shelton, Joseph R., Camp Funston, Kas.
Soper, Leroy D., Hoff Gen. Hosp., Staten Island, N.Y.
Spratt, Charles B., Camp Hosp., Camp Devens, Mass.
Strickler, Edward J., Camp Hosp., Camp Pike, Ark.
Tindall, Morris Hancock, U.S.A. Base Hosp., Fort Bliss, Texas.
Venn, Frank C., Bellevue Hosp., New York, N.Y.
Wells, George D., Post Surg., Remount Depot, Camp Pike, Ark.
West, George B., 38th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.
Wright, Lucius F., Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo.

First Lieutenants.

Beringer, Lester E., Camp Custer, Mich.
Berry, Morgan C., Camp Surg. Off., Camp Pike, Ark.
Dings, Edna M., Camp Hosp., Camp Dix, N.J.
Edgcomb, Franklin E., Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Milton, Harry B., Lovell Gen. Hosp., Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Miche, William J., Fort Niagara, N.Y.
Peyton, Robert L., Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rosenberg, Nathan, Camp Hospital, Camp Upton, N.Y.

Appointments announced Sept. 3.—Dental Corps.

Alexander, Albert L., Lakehurst Prov. Ground, Lakehurst, N.J.
Allen, Clyde, Camp Sherman, Ohio.
Bratton, Daniel, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
Buehler, Arthur G., Hoff Gen. Hosp., Fox Hills, Staten Isl., N.Y.
Buehler, Harold H., Hoff Gen. Hosp., Fox Hills, Staten Isl., N.Y.
Eden, Joseph E., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Harrington, James B., Fort Jay, N.Y.
Tiesing, Herbert E., Camp Mercedes, Texas.

First Lieutenants.

Craven, Robert C., Dental Unit No. 1, Camp Grant, Ill.
Haskin, Jay R., Camp Funston, Kas.
Kubesh, Edward J., U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.
Ostrum, Harry T., Fort Logan, Colo.
Robbins, Earle, Camp Hospital, Maria, Texas.
Ryan, Hugh J., Post Hosp., Fort Ontario, N.Y.
Sanderson, Melville A., Post Hosp., Fort Andrews, Mass.
Thompson, Oscar W., Camp Hosp., Camp Taylor, Ky.

Appointments announced Sept. 3.—Veterinary Corps.

Captains.

Behney, Jacob E., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Harsh, Forrest R., Hqs., Camp Furlong, Columbus, N.M.

First Lieutenants.

Beeman, Howard N., Camp Sherman, Ohio.
Green, Thaddeus, Remount Depot, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
Brow, Lloyd J., Off. Camp Vet., Camp Pike, Ark.
Carroll, Thomas E., Camp Gordon, Ga.
Johnson, Homer, Camp Eagle Pass, Texas.
McConeghy, John K., Remount Depot, Fort Keogh, Mont.
Ramsey, Mott, Insp. Br., R. 18, West Quadrangle, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Reynolds, Francis H. K., Dept. Lab., Southern Dept., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Williamson, Wallace Le Roy, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Appointments announced Sept. 4.—Medical Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Garrison, Fielding H., S.G.O., Army Med. Museum, Washington, D.C.

Majors.

Betts, Charles A., Camp Surgeon, Camp Grant, Ill.
Byars, Casper R., Remount Depot, Fort Bliss, Texas.
Chase, Daniel R., Langley Field, Va.
Hoy, Clinton L., Camp Hospital, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Wilmerding, William E., Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Captains.

Chaney, Thomas M., Madison Barracks, N.Y.
Cole, Henry S., Camp Hospital, Camp Upton, N.Y.
Dunning, Milo B., Lovell Gen. Hosp., Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Dye, John C., Camp Hospital, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Freels, Arthur McD., Box 82, Denison, Texas.
Kennard, Henry W., Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md.
Lane, Fred W., 443 Oakland Blvd., Cambridge, Ohio.
McDaniel, Adolphus A., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
O'Day, Sylvester F., Camp Hospital, Camp Upton, N.Y.
Pentz, Marvin Chester, Camp Hospital, Camp Sherman, Ohio.
Powers, John B., Mitchell Field, Garden City, L.I., N.Y.
Randall, George R., Lovell Gen. Hosp., Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Reagan, Thomas H., Hqs., 3d San. Train, Camp Pike, Ark.
Roach, Durward B., Post Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Ruff, Horace E., 7th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.
Welcome, Earl H., Camp Hospital, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Whiteley, Joseph H., Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, Denver, Colo.

Williams, Daniel B., Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, Denver, Colo.
Woodworth, John D. R., Off. of Surg. Hqs., A.T.S., Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.

First Lieutenants.

Christian, Paul C., Base Hospital, Fort Bliss, Texas.
Davis, Charles F., Lovell General Hospital, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Dodson, Brooke, Camp Dix, N.J.
Drew, Arthur W., Lovell General Hospital, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Evans, Logan A., McCook Field, Ohio.
Figueras, Jaime J., Post Hospital, San Juan, Porto Rico.
Hart, Charles V., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.
Howe, Lyle C., Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Kelly, Alexander P., Station Hosp., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.
King, Aubin T., 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y.
Lindow, George E., Post Hosp., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Merriam, David L., Camp Hosp., Camp Custer, Mich.
Schiff, Oswald F., Camp Hosp., Camp Grant, Ill.
Surrin, Carl, 526 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Appointments announced Sept. 4.—Dental Corps.

Captains.

Bodine, Roy L., Walter Reed U.S.A. Gen. Hosp., Wash., D.C.
Ely, Josephus D., Walter Reed U.S.A. Gen. Hosp., Wash., D.C.

First Lieutenants.

Brown, Arthur E., 405 Lighthouse St., Erie, Pa.
Lambert, Herman J., 56th Inf., Camp Funston, Kas.
Lowe, Walter D., Omaha Bullock School, Omaha, Neb.
Lown, Rollo, Post Hosp., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Sorum, Arne, Hqs., A.T.S., Hoboken, N.J.

Appointments announced Sept. 4.—Veterinary Corps.

Second Lieutenant.

Long, Earl F., Camp Stanley, Texas.

Appointments announced Sept. 4.—Corps of Engineers.

Captains.

Bass, Fred T., Camp Grant, Ill.
Cooley, Philip T., 66 Orange St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Shearer, David McD., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Appointments announced Sept. 4.—Ordnance Department.

Major.

Underwood, Sidney S., Ordnance Dept., Toronto, Ontario, Can.

Captain.

Haney, James B., The Chastleton, Washington, D.C.

First Lieutenants.

Minton, Henry E., Hqs., Ord. Shops & Det., Fort Bliss, Tex.
Proctor, Joseph W., 57 Langdon Ave., Watertown, Mass.
Whitney, Charles E., Bridgeport Dist. Ord. Off., 945 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Appointments announced Sept. 4.—Air Service.

First Lieutenants.

Mauchan, Russell L., Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif.
Slattery, John W., 9th Aero Squad, Mather Field, Calif.
Sloan, Kellogg, McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio.
Sutton, Harry A., McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio.
Turnbull, William, Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas.
York, John Y., Jr., Off. of Chief of A.S., Washington, D.C.

Second Lieutenants.

LeBron, Richard K., Kelly Field, Texas.
Liebhauser, Edgar A., Fort Bliss, Texas.
Lingle, David G., Kelly Field No. 2, San Antonio, Texas.
Lundell, Floyd A., A.S. Mech. Sch., Kelly Field No. 1, Texas.
McDermott, Corley P., Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.
MacDonald, Russell Carrigan, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.
Morse, Charles L., McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio.
Nelson, Fred C., Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.
Pardy, George W., 9th Aero Squad, Mather Field, Calif.
Stitt, Donald G., Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
Tourtelout, Geo. E., 27th Squad, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.
Wagner, Joseph E., Airdrome, Laredo, Texas.
Wagner, Paul T., Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.
Webster, Lewis S., Langley Field, Va.
Williams, Paul Langdon, Mather Field, Calif.
Woodard, Jacob Marcellus, Kelly Field No. 2, San Antonio, Tex.
Woodruff, James A., Airdrome, Sanderson, Texas.

Appointments announced Sept. 4.—Field Artillery.

Major.

Kennedy, William H., Camp Upton, N.Y.

Captains.

Braun, Horace H., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.
Bryant, Frank W., 433 Wood St., W. Lafayette, Ind.
France, Jesse J., Fort Bliss, Texas.
Harry, Thomas C., 6th F.A., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Jackson, Stewart, 4th F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas.
Platt, Allen Hemingway, 13th F.A., Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Rodes, Peter P., 3d F.A., Camp Grant, Ill.
Svenholt, Helmer, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.

First Lieutenants.

Bacon, Richard H., 15th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas.
Brackbridge, John Glenn, 82d F.A., Fort Bliss, Texas.
Brill, Clinton B. F., Constr. Div., 7th & B Sts., S.W., Wash., D.C.
Corridon, John H., 3d F.A., Camp Grant, Ill.
Counts, Carroll M., 821 Mills Bldg., El Paso, Texas.
Haynes, Loyal M., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Searle, Albert C., 76th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark.

Second Lieutenants.

Berrian, Clinton S., F.A. School, Camp Knox, Ky.
Berry, Herbert L., 2d F.A., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
Boland, James P., 2d F.A., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
Carlson, Charles R., 1624 Clinton Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Coyne, Frederick E., Jr., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
Kitts, Isaac L., Fort Myer, Va.
Metzger, Edward H., Camp Boyd, Texas.

Appointments announced Sept. 4.—Coast Artillery Corps.

Captain.

Adams, Walter H., 1661 Rose Villa St., Pasadena, Calif.

Appointments announced Sept. 4.—Infantry.

First Lieutenants.

Budy, Edward W., Hqs., 11th Inf., Camp Gordon, Ga.
Burnett, Donald C., Camp Gordon, Ga.
Walsh, Dan, Jr., 80 13th St., New Albany, Ind.

Second Lieutenants.

Buechner, William H., 520 East 13th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett, Edwin M., 105 Downing St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Appointments announced Sept. 7.—Medical Corps.

Majors.

Cox, Roy H., 56 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
Eber, Albert H., Camp Grant, Ill.
Greene, Edward C., U.S.P.H.S. Hosp. No. 34, East Norfolk, Mass.

Hanson, Herbert B., 6th Sanitary Tr., Camp Grant, Ill.
Hunter, Baxter R., c/o Blake Drug Co., Charlotte, N.C.
Lloyd, William H., 17th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.
Lyon, James H., Attdg. Surgeon, Washington, D.C.
McCormick, John J., Bureau U.S.P.H.S., Washington, D.C.
Mitchell, William H., P.O. Box 365, New London, Conn.
Morris, Roy T., 3625 Lowell St., Cleveland Park, Washington.
Norvall, Bonaparte P., 1st Cav., Cp. H. J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz.
Parmenter, Earl L., Mondovi, Wis.
Parsons, Albro L., Jr., 2100 Alta Ave., Louisville, Ky.
Ridlon, Bertrand D., 123 Coyle St., Portland, Me.
Roberts, David M., New Richmond, Ohio.
Shackelford, Robert B., The Plains, Va.
Sherman, Adam B., 425 S. 4th St., Aurora, Ill.
Sonder, Charles G., Hqs. 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill.
Suker, George F., 25 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Titus, Elton L., 6th Sanitary Tr., Camp Grant, Ill.
Todd, Martellus L., Camp Lee, Va.
Tukey, William H., 230 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
Von Zelinski, Walter F., Lovell Gen. Hosp., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Captains.

Ackerman, Stephen H., Fort Mott, N.J.
Bee, Ross B., Jasper, Ind.
Browne, Rhodie W., 72 Temple Ave., Winthrop, Mass.
Forbes, Harry B., 2337 Grant Ave., Ogden, Utah.
Gans, Charles O., Montreal, Apt. No. 10, Mt. Royal and Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
Giddings, Emanuel, Willard Parker Hospital, foot E. 16th St., New York, N.Y.
Harvey, Clarence C., Council Grove, Kas.
Hickman, John S., 303 S. Main St., Bluffton, Ind.

Johannes, Henry C., 332 E. 61st St., Chicago, Ill.
Rossiter, Philip E., Cape Vincent, N.Y.
Schreiner, Joseph B., 47 Fifth St., Savannah, Ill.
Thomas, Robert E., Fort Washington, Md.
Winemiller, Lee H., Lovell Gen. Hosp., Fort Sheridan, Ill.

First Lieutenants.

Brooke, James F., Camp Hospital, Fort Riley, Kas.
Dingle, William F., Post Hosp., Fort Crook, Neb.
Fisher, William T., Fort Strong, Mass.
Johnson, Barton W., 2847 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kibby, Sydney V., 9 S. Main St., West Hartford, Conn.
Thompson, William LeR., Andover, N.J.

Appointments announced Sept. 7.—Dental Corps.

First Lieutenants.

Fields, Albert, 214 W. 8th St., Pittsburg, Kas.
Leigh, Rufus W., Cedar City, Utah.
McCormick, Arthur B., 825 Main St., Waltham, Mass.

Appointments announced Sept. 7.—Veterinary Corps.

Captains.

Derrick, Jesse D., Camp Pike, Ark.
Kaiser, Raymond A., 1432 Meridian St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Appointments announced Sept. 7.—Corps of Engineers.

Captain.

Stock, Roland H., 610 Franklin St., Decorah, Ia.

Appointments announced Sept. 7.—Ordnance Department.

Majors.

Adamson, Keith F., P.O. Box 284, Mountain Lakes, N.J.
Craig, Coulter, 2311 W. 17th St., Wilmington, Del.

Captains.

Crawford, James S., Fort Totten, N.Y.
Crim, Lemuel P., Woodville, Wash.
Gibson, James A. B., 2223 "A" Hanover Ave., Richmond, Va.
Hartwick, Guy R., 4461 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
Skinner, Asa H., Springfield Army, Springfield, Mass.
Wheeler, John A., U.S. Public Health Ser. Hosp., Greenville, S.C.

First Lieutenants.

Gilbert, Fred L., Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Calif.

Appointments announced Sept. 7.—Air Service.

Captain.

Smith, Lowell H., Mather Field, Mills, Calif.

Second Lieutenants.

Hornsbey, Aubrey, Kelly Field No. 1, San Antonio, Texas.
Ladd, Arthur K., Airdrome, Del Rio, Texas.
Needle, Joseph H., 215 S. Main St., Carroll, Ia.
Patrick, Frederick J., c/o Monett Air Service Corp., Monett, Mo.
Wood, Edward H., 2740 Granada Ave., San Diego, Calif.

Appointments announced Sept. 7.—Field Artillery.

Captains.

Addis, Stanley S., 2d F.A., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Bassich, Cyril, c/o Libby, McNeill & Libby, Selma, Calif.
Campbell, William A., F.A.B.O.T.C., Camp Knox, Ky.
Cook, John G., 203 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Hanks, Hamp H., Hotel Pallison, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
Harrison, Samuel C., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Hurt, Joseph M., Jr., 900 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.
Parmelee, Clyde D., 52 Davidson St., Bartow, Fla.
Powell, Harry L., Jr., c/o U.S. Reclamation Service, Toltec Bldg., El Paso, Texas.
Sweet, Bernard, 1712 Rush St., San Francisco, Calif.

First Lieutenants.

Allison, Philip W., Apt. No. 7, 143 Hancock Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.
Bennett, Chauncey A., Univ. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.
Bryant, Tunstall, Latham, Ala.
Vlanders, Edward A., 2490 Filbert St., San Francisco, Calif.

Second Lieutenants.

Berry, Julius T., M.T.C. Gen. Dept. Cp. Boyd, Ft. Bliss, Tex.
Jones, Newton W., 183 Cedar St., Akron, Ohio.
Slider, Richard H., 77th F.A., Camp Dodge, Ia.
Winn, William V., 2d F.A., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Winston, John H., 83d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky.

Appointments announced Sept. 7.—Coast Artillery Corps.

Captains.

Cook, Frederic W., Fort Strong, Mass.
Ellis, Walter C., 87 Thompson St., Springfield, Mass.
Imperator, Reginald J., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
Kimble, Samuel R., Camp Jackson, S.C.
Parker, Thomas R., Hotel Washington Annex, Seattle, Wash.
Reynolds, Earl R., 55th Artillery, Camp Lewis, Wash.

First Lieutenants.

Chamberlain, Frederick R., Jr., 1103 Putnam Ave., Plainfield, N.J.
Jones, Allison W., 55th Coast Artillery, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Smith, Adrin B., Fort Constitution, N.H.
Winterburn, Herbert, Fort MacArthur, Calif.

Second Lieutenants.

Meyers, Harry F., George, Ia.

Appointments announced Sept. 7.—Infantry.

Major.

Donaldson, George C., Asbury St., S. Hamilton, Mass.

Captains.

Doane, Irvin E., 15 Cross St., Bangor, Me.
Doddridge, Philip, Jr., c/o Supt. Dept. State Police, Harrisburg, Pa.
Dreibach, Clyde F., cor. Lake and California Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.

First Lieutenants.

Bassett, Aubrey J., 1521 Laura St., Jacksonville, Fla.
Bossette, Leo A., 84 Park St., New Bedford, Mass.
Bloomquist, George F., 6058 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Browne, Francis C., Metamora, Mich.
Chandler, Albert F. M., Haverford, Pa.

NATIONAL GUARD PAY FOR LESS THAN MONTH.

Owing to the presentation of a claim for the settlement of the suspension of an item in the accounts of a disbursing officer of the Q.M.C. who was acting as the U.S. property and disbursing officer for the state of Kansas, the item being pay for the National Guard of the state of Kansas for camp duty on the thirty-first day of the month, the Auditor for the War Department submitted to the Comptroller an original construction on the provision in the Army Appropriation act of June 5, 1920, which now includes the thirty-first day of a calendar month in the computation of pay of the National Guard. The portion of the law under discussion provides: "That members of the National Guard who have or shall become entitled for a continuous period of less than one month to Federal pay at the rates fixed for the Regular Army, whether by virtue of a call by the President, of attendance at school or maneuver, or of any other cause, and whose accounts have not yet been settled, shall receive such pay for each day of such period; and the thirty-first day of a calendar month shall not be excluded from the computation." In the instant case the federally recognized National Guard of the state of Kansas held a camp for instruction from Aug. 17 to Aug. 31, 1919, under authority granted by the Secretary of War. The property disbursing officer, upon the completion of the tour of duty, paid the members of the organizations for the entire period, including the thirty-first day of the month. The aggregate payment made for the thirty-first day of the month was suspended against the officer's accounts in keeping with a Comptroller's decision of Dec. 31, 1914, which held that the act of June 30, 1906, excluded the thirty-first day of the month from the computation of pay. In the Auditor's construction of the provision in the Army Appropriation

act of June 5, 1920, quoted above, he finds that "members of the National Guard who have become entitled for a continuous period of less than one month to Federal pay by virtue of attendance at a school or maneuver, or of any other cause and whose accounts have not yet been settled are entitled to pay for each day's service, including the thirty-first day of a calendar month," and as, within the meaning of the law, "the accounts of the members of the National Guard of Kansas have not been finally settled . . . the claims should be allowed."

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF.

The assignments of officers of the War Department General Staff to duty in its offices and divisions is announced in a memorandum from the office of the Chief of Staff. It is dated Sept. 2, but was not issued to the officers interested until late on Sept. 3. The memorandum follows:

War Department, Office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, Sept. 2, 1920.

Memorandum: Subject: Assignments, War Department General Staff.

I.—The following assignments of officers of the War Department General Staff are announced:

Office of Chief of Staff and Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff.

Lieut. Col. Edwin S. Hartshorn, Kenneth C. Masteller.
Majors Walter E. Wilson, George W. Weeks, Robert I. Rees, Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Matthew A. Cross (to remain with Operations for present), Benjamin H. L. Williams.

War Plans Division.

Col. Edward L. Munson, William M. Cruikshank, Francis E. Lacey, Jr., Briant H. Wells, Frank J. Morrow, Lorrain T. Richardson, Merch B. Stewart, Charles S. Lincoln, Campbell King.

Lieut. Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., Stanley H. Ford, Wait C. Johnson, John W. Gulick, Charles W. Weeks, Robert I. Rees, Douglas McCaskey, George T. Bowman, Walter H. Johnson.
Majors Frank P. Lahm, Elvid Hunt, John J. Kingman, William Bryden, Francis W. Honeycutt, Arthur W. Lane, Daniel I. Sultan, John N. Greely.

Military Intelligence Division.

Col. William S. McNair, Mathew C. Smith, Oliver Edwards, Berkeley Enoch.
Lieut. Col. William B. Graham, Jacob M. Coward, Alexander B. Cox.

Majors William S. Browning, Charles H. Mason, George A. Lynch, John C. Montgomery, Sherman Miles, James L. Collins, Frank Moorman.

Operations Division.

Col. Edward D. Anderson, Peter Murray, Robert E. Wyllie, Percy P. Bishop.
Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Hickman, Dana T. Merrill, Charles D. Herron, Robert Whitfield, Joseph B. McAndrews, William R. Standiford, Frederick G. Kellond, Walter S. Grant, William W. Taylor, Jr., George A. Herbst, Henry C. Merriam.

Majors Clark Lynn, Chauncey L. Fenton, Jay L. Benedict, Merrill E. Spaulding, William H. Dodds, Jr., Thomas W. Hammond, Richard H. Connolly, Frans A. Doniat, David McCoach, Jr.

Supply Division.

Col. Adrian S. Fleming, Edward T. Hartmann, Tenney Ross, Alfred A. Starbird.

Lieut. Col. James B. Allison, John L. DeWitt, George S. Gibbs, Edward T. Donnelly, A. Over, Seaman, Robert B. McBride, Roscoe H. Hearn, George F. Tyner, Jay L. Grisinger.
Majors Dennis H. Currie, Thomas H. Emerson, Homer M. Groninger.

Unassigned.

Majors George C. Marshall, Marlborough Churchill.

II.—Where new assignments are announced the officers affected will report as indicated as soon as practicable.

By direction of the Chief of Staff:

FULTON Q. C. GARDNER, Major, G.S., Secretary, General Staff.

The new assignments in the above list are Lieut. Col. K. C. Masteller and Major M. A. Cross to the office of the Chief of Staff and executive assistant; Colonels Richardson, Lincoln and King, Lieutenant Colonels Ford, Johnson and Weeks, Majors Lahm and Greely to the War Plans Division; Colonels McNair, Edwards and Enoch, Majors Lynch, Montgomery, Collins and Moorman, to the Military Intelligence Division; Lieutenant Colonels Merrill, Herron and Herbst, to the Operations Division; Colonels Fleming, Hartman, Ross and Starbird, Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs and Majors Currie and Emerson, to the Supply Division.

RESERVE AND GUARD OFFICERS, GEN. STAFF.

Assignments on Committee, War Dept. General Staff.

The Reserve and National Guard officers who have been assigned to committees of the Operations Division and the War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff, in accordance with provisions of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, are Col. Walter E. Bare, Alabama; Creed C. Hammond, Oregon; Milton R. Reckord, adjutant general of Maryland; George C. Reckards, Pennsylvania; Frank M. Rumbold, Missouri; Franklin W. Ward, New York, and Joseph H. Pratt, North Carolina; Lieut. Col. John B. Goodman, Colorado; C. R. Wilson, Ohio, and Guy M. Wilson, Michigan; Majors George P. Gurley, Minnesota; J. Moss Ives, Connecticut; John W. Page, Texas, and C. Lawson Reed, Maryland. In making these details the War Department issued the following explanatory statement:

"Practical co-ordination is obviously a vital factor in any scheme for the organization of the three components of the Army of the United States. With this in view, these officers have been assigned to committees of the Operations Division and the War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff, composed of an equal number of Regular and Reserve officers who hold or have held National Guard commissions; and as such they will participate in the solution of every question and problem which affects, directly or indirectly, the policy of the War Department with relation to National Guard and Reserve forces. The War Department has further clothed them with the authority to initiate, as members of the General Staff, questions of policy affecting the tactical strength as well as the general administration of the semi-active components of the Army.

"They have been received at the War Department with every consideration ordinarily extended to those of equal rank in the Regular Army; rooms have been made available for their exclusive use and every courtesy accorded them. Army officials generally are free in expressing their approval of this practical and progressive step in assigning these representatives of the National Guard and Organized Reserves to a duty which permits of their participation, on an even footing, in the plans being developed for the basic establishment of a well-balanced military force containing all the components authorized by the new law, capable of wide and orderly expansion in the event of war."

U.S. NAVAL RESERVE FORCE POLICIES

ANNOUNCED BY BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Matters of policy relative to the U.S. Naval Reserve Force have been announced by the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, in connection with training, examinations for promotion, etc., as follows:

Training and Retainer Pay.

The Bureau of Navigation does not desire that the retainer pay of any member of the Naval Reserve Force should be checked for failure to perform the active duty or attend the number of drills required to maintain efficiency where an opportunity has not been afforded to perform such service. A notation will be made in the service record that training had been requested, but that the request was not approved owing to lack of facilities. Commandants of all naval districts are cautioned to exercise care in every case where the Reservist is entitled to this consideration. In so far as practicable training should be arranged to suit the convenience of the Reservists, but if they are unable to take the training at the time when facilities are available then retainer pay is to be checked.

Extension of Training Duty.

On the requests from Reserve officers for extensions of period of training duty, the Bureau of Navigation states: As all training duty comes under the direction of the commandants of naval districts, who have been allowed certain quotas on the various vessels of the fleet, it is requested that Reserve officers forward such requests to the Bureau through the commandant of the district in which each officer resides.

Fleet Naval Reserve Active Duty.

The following opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy relative to active duty for training members of the Fleet Naval Reserve [Classes 1 (c) and 1 (d)] has been forwarded to commandants of all naval districts: "This office is of the opinion that there is no law requiring transferred members of the Fleet Naval Reserve to perform active duty for maintaining efficiency, but that the Navy Department may require such members of the Fleet Naval Reserve to perform active duty at any time it may be deemed necessary. It follows that there is no authority to check their pay if they do not perform active duty for maintaining efficiency. Transferred members of the Fleet Naval Reserve being subject to the laws and regulations governing the Navy at all times, their pay can only be stopped as the result of a sentence of court-martial involving loss of pay."

Maximum Training for Reserve Officers.

In answer to questions from commandants of naval districts relative to the maximum period of training duty for Reserve officers, the Bureau of Navigation states that its policy is to give Classes 1 and 2 not more than two months' training duty at one time, and then only to those who are serving in a new enrollment and who wish to perform at one time the two months' active service required to be eligible for re-enrollment in a confirmed rank. Active duty in excess of one month in any one year should only be approved for those officers of Classes 1 and 2 who the commandant considers will be unable for any reason to perform active duty for training in shorter periods each year. Preference should be given to those officers residing at places distant from the sea coast. Reserve officers in Classes 4 and 3 who desire to qualify for Class 2 may be given a maximum period of training of three months if they have had no combatant ship duty and if their records warrant this period of training. Owing to lack of facilities at naval air stations only officers who are qualified aviators will be given training duty, and the period will be fifteen days unless a longer period is specifically authorized by the Bureau of Navigation. The maximum period of all Reserve officers also depends on the number of applications received for training duty and the facilities that the commandant has for training. If the commandant approves a request, where travel is involved, he may forward same to the Bureau of Navigation with a request that orders be issued. The Bureau of Navigation will then decide whether the officer's record warrants the maximum period of training requested, and if not will modify the same. Copies of all orders issued by commandants where no travel is involved are to be forwarded immediately to the Bureau of Navigation, which will direct that the order be modified should an officer's record show that the period of training given is not warranted.

Examinations and Promotions.

Officers of the Reserve Force will only be required to pass professional examinations for promotion in confirmed rank. Such examinations will not be required for re-enrollment. In order to be eligible for promotion, the same amount of sea service will be required of officers of the Staff Corps, except civil engineers and naval constructors, as is required of officers of corresponding rank in the line. It is requested that all examinations that have been sent out by the Bureau of Navigation for confirmation of Reserve officers on re-enrollment be returned by commandants of all naval districts.

CHANGES IN NAVY REGULATIONS.

The following changes in the U.S. Navy Regulations and Naval Instructions were announced by the Bureau of Navigation in a circular letter on Aug. 26, 1920, having been approved by the Navy Department. They will be published in the next circular of changes to be issued shortly, but will be effective upon the receipt of the circular letter:

Article R-2402, changed to read as follows: 2402. "The navigating officer shall be responsible for the care and good order of the steering gear in general, except the steam steering engine or steering motors, and of all the compartments occupied by the steering machinery, the interior of the conning tower and chart house, navigator's office and storerooms and all instruments, aids or apparatus, except electrical, directly or indirectly connected with the navigation of the ship."

Article R-2826. Insert the word "gyro" in the fourth line before the word "radio," placing a comma after "gyro."

Article I-1601. In the third line insert after the word "engine" the words "or steering motors."

Article I-1601 (1). Insert after the word "reports" in the first line the words "except the gyro compass reports."

Article I-1603 (2). Change to read as follows: 1603 (2): "When the ship is under way and the weather

permits he shall each day ascertain by observation the error of the standard compass and the gyro compass and report the result to the commanding officer in writing. He shall also make frequent comparisons of the standard and gyro compasses."

Article I-5222 (2). Cancel sub-paragraph (f) and substitute it as sub-paragraph (g) under Article I-5222 (4).

SINKING OF SUBMARINE S-5.

The following is the official report made to the Navy Department on the sinking of the U.S. submarine S-5 on Sept. 1, 1920, fifty-five miles east of Cape Henlopen, Va., sent by Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard at Philadelphia, who received it from Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Cooke, jr., U.S.N., commanding the S-5:

"S-5 made quick dive for exercise 2 p.m., Wednesday, Sept. 1, and large valve in air intake failed to close, admitting a large quantity of water to living spaces. The boat went to the bottom in 165 feet. Got valve closed and expelled all water possible, whereupon the stern barely lifted out of the water. Bow on the bottom, inclined down sixty degrees. Water ran into forward compartments. Storage battery gave out strong chlorine fumes. Forward compartment vacated and sealed. Conducted all possible efforts to expel water. No success. Chlorine also forced all to vacate control room, after which the thirty-eight officers and men crowded into two small machinery spaces aft and soon began to suffer from bad air. Finding the stern just clear of the water, Lieutenant Commander Cooke and crew began drilling hole with small hand tool. Very slow work. Could only work two minutes at a time on account of bad air.

"At 3 p.m., Thursday, Sept. 2, steamship Alanthus saw submarine and came close. Attention attracted by calling and waving through small hole which had been made through submarine by Commander Cooke and his men. Alanthus had not tools for enlarging the hole, but saved lives of the whole crew by pumping air in with a small water pump. Steamship George Goethals next arrived. Her chief engineer clung to the submarine stern and worked a small hand tool for eight hours. Splendid work. Finally got hole large enough at 3 a.m., Friday morning, and all officers and crew escaped without permanent injury. All suffering from thirty-seven hours' bad air. Some temporarily incapacitated. The captain and some others soon revived sufficiently to assist in salvaging.

"Naval vessels from Hampton Roads, Philadelphia, New York and New London began arriving early Friday morning, Sept. 3. U.S.S. Ohio took the S-5 in tow. Saving personnel was a splendid feat. The slightest mistake after the accident on the part of the officers would have resulted in the loss of some of the crew or of all."

The crew of the S-5 landed at Philadelphia Sept. 4 and were given a leave to visit friends and relatives. Only three of the men, it is reported, needed medical attention at the Naval Hospital from the effects of the chlorine gas they inhaled during the submersion of the submarine. These men at last accounts were recovering rapidly.

The S-5 on Sept. 3, it is unofficially reported, broke away from the battleship Ohio, which had her under tow, and sank in 150 feet of water. The spot was buoyed so that salvage operations can be made, and it is hoped that cables may be able to grapple her and lift the craft to the surface.

NAVAL AVIATION NOTES.

Torpedoplane Makes New Record.

With a crew of three Navy officers and a machinist what is believed to be a world's record for the Martin bombing torpedoplane was made on a recent run from Anacostia, D.C., to Yorktown, Va., a distance of 125 miles, in one hour and four minutes. In addition to the crew the airplane carried one 1,600-pound torpedo. The return trip to Anacostia was made in one hour and fifty minutes. Flights are still in progress testing the Martin airplane as a torpedo carrier. The chief pilot on the record flight was Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Bartlett, and his crew was Lieuts. H. J. Brow and F. S. Miller and Machinist Robert Farris. The Martin airplane will be used in making bombing and torpedo tests in connection with the U.S.S. Indiana.

Aviation Station at Guam.

The Navy Department is assembling aviation material for the proposed air station on the island of Guam. Capt. G. W. Martin, U.S.M.C., who has been designated commanding officer of this new activity, has completed the advanced course of flying at the Army Air Service Pilots' School, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.

Navy Hangar on Pacific Coast.

Legal complications coupled with a demand upon the Government for the payment of \$5,000,000 for title to North Island, at San Diego, Calif., which is used jointly for air activities of the Army and Navy, are likely to result in abandonment of the island station. Secretary Daniels stated that the Navy is making an investigation of the large field at the naval training station at San Diego with the idea of placing the rigid dirigible hangar intended for North Island at San Diego. In a preliminary legal test a California court held that the island was the property of Claus Spreckles and placed its value at \$5,000,000, which is regarded as unreasonable both by the War and Navy Departments. Neither Secretary Baker nor Secretary Daniels is inclined to recommend to Congress payment of this sum for the property. An appeal from the court's decision has been entered. The Joint Aeronautical Board has under consideration the problem of co-ordinating the Army and Navy lighter-than-air interests on the Pacific coast.

Air Training for Naval Reservists.

Improving the opportunity of Naval Reserve officers in Class 5 to take flying training is a question now before the Navy Department. It is likely that facilities for flying will be provided for Reservists at the naval air station at Anacostia, D.C., and at the Great Lakes naval training station in the near future. The matter of giving preliminary training for young men who desire to enter the Reserve Flying Corps is also under consideration, and a syllabus is being drawn up for the technical schools and colleges which may decide to add aviation to their curricula. Four seaplanes were sent to Baltimore for a week-end to allow Reservists air training, and the plan proved so successful that the Baltimore

Aero Club has requested the Navy Department to continue the practice.

SIXTEEN-INCH GUN CONTRACTS, U.S. NAVY.

Secretary Daniels has approved an award of six 16-inch guns to the Midvale Steel Company at \$256,000 per gun and six 16-inch guns to the Bethlehem Steel Company at \$257,500 per gun; an award of four sets of 16-in. 50-caliber gun forgings to the Bethlehem Steel Company at 35 cents per pound for gun steel and 45 cents per pound for alloy steel; and eighteen sets of 6-inch gun forgings to the Erie Forge Company at 23 cents per pound. The contract for the twelve 16-inch guns completes the manufacturing orders for 150 16-inch guns which will be required by the present Navy building program for battleships and battle cruisers, including thirty guns which will be built as spares. Of this number sixty guns will be built by private companies and ninety guns by the Naval Gun Factory.

The following shows the present numbers and future names of the new ships and number of guns for each ship:

The battleships: 49, South Dakota; 50, Indiana; 51, Montana; 52, North Carolina; 53, Iowa; and 54, Massachusetts, will each be equipped with a main battery of twelve 16-inch guns.

This will make a total of 120 16-inch guns, which with twenty-five per cent. spare added, thirty guns, gives a grand total of 150 16-inch guns.

The battle cruisers: 1, Lexington; 2, Constellation; 3, Saratoga; 4, Ranger; 5, Constitution, and 6, United States, will each be equipped with a main battery of eight 16-inch guns.

It is estimated that these six battleships and six battle cruisers will be completed by the latter part of 1923. The guns, however, must be completed and ready for installation about a year before the ships are completed. It is therefore intended that the 120 guns required for these ships shall be completed by Dec. 31, 1922.

In addition to the above the Midvale Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company each have a contract for twenty-four 16-inch guns.

A RESERVE OFFICER'S PRAISE OF THE NAVY.

Capt. L. M. Nulton, U.S.N., commanding U.S.S. Pennsylvania, recently received a letter from a Reserve officer, J. O. Arkebauer, who had completed his period of training on board that vessel. It is of interest as an example of what the Reservists find and also how they feel as a result of their contact with the Navy. It was an entirely voluntary and unsolicited comment, which must have been a source of gratification to Captain Nulton and the officers of the Pennsylvania, as an expression of high praise of Navy methods from one thoroughly familiar with those of the Merchant Marine. The letter follows:

Capt. L. M. Nulton, Commanding Officer, U.S.S. Pennsylvania. Now that I have got "all set" in harness again, back at my usual routine in civil life, I wish to say a few words with regard to my recent cruise on the good ship Pennsylvania. As you may possibly know, I have served a great many years as an engineer officer in the Merchant Marine and have encountered many varied experiences and had thought that I knew considerable about the subject of steam engineering in practically all of its varying phases. However, after having made the cruise on the Pennsylvania, I have become fully convinced that, looking at steam engineering from a truly scientific standpoint, I have advanced scarcely beyond the elementary stages of an amateur.

On the Pennsylvania I saw and learned a great deal about the subject of scientific, economical, operation; about the benefits to be derived through careful study in and the application of organization. There I witnessed the greatest plant that I think I ever saw, operating like the wheels of a well balanced clock. No friction, no evidence of ill-discipline, nothing apparent other than a full, logical and confident control of the situation; such as to make one familiar with the loose, haphazard practices generally met with in the Merchant Marine Service, astounded by the smoothness and ease with which the system progressed and the team work, as displayed by officers and men, during periods of sudden, great variations in speed, was something to marvel at.

Being accustomed, as a rule, to listen to a great deal of shouting, swearing and bluster, both on top-sides and below decks, when a ship pulls out from a pier, it proved quite a revelation indeed to witness a great floating fortress like the Pennsylvania noiselessly let go and slip out into the stream with the apparent ease of a seal slipping from a river bank into the water.

To me the trip proved to be not only one of the pleasantest, but also one of the most intensely interesting of my entire career and I feel that the cruise has accorded me many lasting benefits. The pleasantness of my associations while on the ship will leave lasting impressions and the benefits derived from my experiences cannot be adequately measured by the ordinary standards of measure and all I can hope for is that my future cruises may nearly approach, in kind, the one just concluded on the Pennsylvania. With greetings to yourself, the officers and the men of the ship, I bid you bon voyage. Very respectfully, J. O. ARKEBAUER.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1920.

SPANISH WARSHIP AT NEW YORK.

The Spanish battleship Alfonso XIII., recently at Annapolis, Md., on the first visit of courtesy to the United States of a Spanish warship since the Spanish-American War, arrived at New York from Annapolis Sept. 6 and anchored in the Hudson River off 98th street. She is a handsome ship of 15,452 tons displacement, under command of Capt. Jose Gonzales Billon. She is 435 feet long, with a beam of 78½ feet, and has a complement of 735 officers and men. She was completed at Ferrol, Spain, in 1915. Her main battery consists of eight 12-inch guns. The vessel has tripod masts. Her speed is 20.36 knots, and she burns both coal and oil, having Parsons turbine engines and four screws. Her main armor belt is eight inches and she has ten inches of armor on her conning tower. The Alfonso XIII. after leaving New York will call at Mexican and South American ports.

Officers of Spanish Navy Entertained.

Sixteen officers of the Alfonso XIII. were guests of the Navy Department on Sept. 2 at Washington, and later attended a dinner given by the Spanish Ambassador. There were present at the dinner Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his aid, Comdr. P. W. Footo; Rear Admirals Charles W. Parks, chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks; Albert P. Niblack, director of Naval Intelligence; Samuel McGowan, chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; Charles B. McVay, chief of Bureau of Ordnance, and Capt. John H. Dayton, commandant of Washington Navy Yard and superintendent of Naval Gun Factory. On Sept. 3 a party of midshipmen from the Alfonso XIII. joined the officers at Washington and visited the State, War and Navy Departments. The higher ranking officers, accompanied by the Spanish Am-

bassador, paid their respects to Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker, and all the officers made a tour of Washington in automobiles. After a luncheon at the Army and Navy Club the visitors left for Annapolis, their ship sailing for New York the next morning. Comdr. E. C. S. Parker, U.S.N., of the commandant's office, 3d Naval District, was detailed as aid to the Spanish officers while on their visit to Atlantic ports.

NOTES OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N., retired, was on Sept. 8 ordered on active duty as senior United States Navy representative in Haiti. Admiral Knapp before his retirement for age on June 27, 1920, was commander of the U.S. naval forces in European waters. Comdr. Louis F. Thibault and Lieut. Comdr. George W. La Mountain have been detailed as aids to Admiral Knapp.

Capt. Walton R. Sexton, U.S.N., who has been on duty as naval attaché, American Embassy, London, England, has been ordered to duty at Washington, to Naval Intelligence duty.

Changes in Navy Ship Commands.

Several changes in the command of U.S. warships were ordered on Sept. 1. Capt. George C. Day goes from duty in Washington to command the U.S.S. Pennsylvania. Capt. Alfred W. Johnson has been assigned to command the Shawmut, from duty in Washington. Comdr. William E. Eberle from command of the Breckinridge to command the William B. Preston, and Lieut. Comdr. Leo P. Johnson from command of the Aulick to command the Tingey.

Resignations of U.S. Navy Officers.

Resignations of U.S. Navy officers approved during the week, Sept. 3 to 10, are as follows: Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Irwin, who is number fourteen on the list of lieutenant commanders, and who was appointed from Pennsylvania on May 21, 1901; Lieuts. A. Landis and C. T. Gilliam; Lieut. M. F. Czubak, Med. Corps; Lieut. (j.g., T) R. A. Moffett, Med. Corps; Ensigns (T) J. G. Allen and P. R. Conley; Gunners (T) G. E. Turner and L. R. O'Connell.

Change in Navy Detail Office.

Capt. Willis McDowell, U.S.N., in charge of the Detail Office, Bureau of Navigation, will shortly be detached and ordered to command the destroyer flotilla of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet. He will be relieved by Capt. George W. Steel, Jr., now in command of U.S.S. Shawmut and also commanding the U.S. Atlantic Fleet Air Detachment. In his administration of the detail office Captain McDowell earned the commendation of the commissioned personnel, and it may be said that his work contributed very greatly toward the making of "happy ships" for the officers of the Navy.

Admiral Goodrich a Critic of Music.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., contributes an article to the New York Times, entitled "The Horrid Din Called Music." While Admiral Goodrich deprecates in particular the misuse of music, not alone "jazz," in such places as restaurants and elsewhere, he also questions its benefit to mankind in general. He says: "Since music was unable to raise the Germans out of the slough of their materialism, their hate, their greed, their thieving and murderous propensities, thus showing how little good it has done for a whole people claiming pre-eminence in that art, what, it may be fairly inquired, has it done for the individual?" Later he says: "Yet that there are some persons to whom music is the greatest thing in life, cannot be denied."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

New U.S. Navy Ratings.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, under date of Sept. 2, 1920, announces the creation of the following ratings to be effective from Sept. 15, 1920: Bugler, first class, and bugler, second class. The pay of bugler, first class, will be \$54 per month and that of bugler, second class, \$48 per month. The present rating of bugler is abolished as of Sept. 15, 1920. All men now holding the rating of bugler will be rated bugler, second class, as of Sept. 15. Buglers, second class, as soon as they are thoroughly qualified, may be rated bugler, first class. Apprentice seamen, on the successful completion of the course at the Bugler's School, may be rated bugler, second class.

Sale of Naval Ordnance Plant in Ohio.

The bid of J. F. Omer, amounting to \$144,000 for the Navy Ordnance plant at Dayton, Ohio, has been accepted by the Navy Department. One other bidder offered \$120,000 for the property. Mr. Omer's bid contemplates a partial payment of \$30,000 with Liberty bonds at par, and \$114,000 in five yearly installments with interest at five per cent.

Sale of Old Navy Hospital Ship.

The sale of the U.S. Navy hospital ship Repose, formerly the Relief, stationed at Olongapo, P.I., has been authorized. The funds received from the sale will be used for the construction of a naval hospital ashore at Olongapo. The Repose has been on this station since the cruise of the Fleet around the world, when the vessel was left at Olongapo because it was unable to proceed on the voyage. It was decided to sell the vessel as the cost of putting her into condition would be almost prohibitive.

Celebration of the Battle of Lake Erie.

The 107th anniversary of Commodore Perry's victory at the battle of Lake Erie was celebrated at Erie, Pa., on Sept. 10, with appropriate ceremonies. The municipal authorities declared the day a holiday. The city formally turned over to the Navy Department, in accordance with an act of Congress, Commodore Perry's historical flagship Niagara, in which he fought the battle.

French Warship at New York.

The small French cruiser Coucy, of the West Indian squadron, arrived at New York city Sept. 6 for a brief visit, and anchored off 103d street, Hudson river. She was built, with a number of other vessels of her class, during the World War, with a special rating as dispatch and anti-submarine craft. The Coucy is 246 feet overall, has a main battery of two 5.5-inch guns, carries twenty depth charges and also has hydrophones, depth charge throwers and other anti-submarine gear. Her designed speed is twenty knots, her engines being of the turbine variety.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

Brig. Gen. Logan Feland, U.S.M.C., who won the Distinguished Service Cross while with the A.E.F., has been ordered to Washington, D.C., to take charge of the planning section of the Marine Corps Staff. He is now in command of the brigade of marines in Santo Domingo.

He will be relieved at Santo Domingo by Brig. Gen. Charles G. Long, who has, in turn, recently been relieved as chief of staff of the corps by Major Gen. Wendell C. Neville, who commanded the Marine Brigade overseas. General Feland, in addition to winning the D.S.C. for personal bravery in troop leading when the marines launched their attack at Belleau Woods on June 6, 1918, was also awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. The French army decorated him five times with the Croix de Guerre, his red and green ribbon bearing two palms, two bronze and one gold star, and also made him an officer of the Legion of Honor for various feats of gallantry and leadership performed at Belleau Woods, Soissons, Mont Blanc and in the Argonne while either second in command or in command of the 5th Regiment. General Feland is a Kentuckian and served as captain in the 3d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish War.

Marine Corps in Santo Domingo.

At the present time there are more than 2,000 U.S. Marines on duty in Santo Domingo, D.R. The Marines first landed on the island May 5, 1916, with a force of 760 officers and men. By 1917 this number had increased to about 1,700. During the World War the force was increased to more than 2,500. Since the landing in 1916, six Marine Corps officers and sixty-five enlisted men have died in Santo Domingo, but the greater number of these deaths was due to causes other than killed in action.

Enlistments in U.S.M.C.

By an order of Major Gen. Commandant John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., all units of the former Marine Brigade of the 2d Division have been thrown open to enlistment by men who have had prior service in the Army, Navy or Marines. The 5th Marines were reorganized a few months ago and the ranks filled so speedily that the 6th Regiment and the 6th Machine Gun Battalion are now to be recreated. In addition to reviving the 4th Brigade the 10th Artillery Regiment is also to be reorganized at Quantico, Va.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

U.S. Coast Guard cutter Gresham, which has been out of commission, has been ordered to take station at Norfolk, Va.

Life-saving medals were awarded by the Treasury Department on Sept. 3 to the officers and men named below in recognition of their brave efforts on March 14, 1920, while attached to the U.S. Coast Guard cutter Acushnet, when they rescued two men from drowning from the wreck of the schooner Isaiah K. Stetson, stranded on Handkerchief Shoal, Mass.; Gold medals to Lieut. Comdr. James Pine, Carp. Charles Hansen; silver medals to Edward D. Connery, formerly quartermaster, 1st class; John E. Gomes, formerly seaman; James F. Chapman, formerly boy, 1st class; William Marotta, formerly boy, 1st class; Arthur J. Flores, formerly boy, 1st class.

Coast Guard Service Commended.

The Navy Department has expressed to Coast Guard headquarters its appreciation of the work of completing the piloting cable in New York harbor. Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, in a letter of commendation writes: "The bureau desires to express appreciation for the co-operation accorded by the Coast Guard in this work." The following is quoted from a letter from the industrial manager of the New York Navy Yard to the Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department: "The laying of the cable was done by the Coast Guard cutter Pequot. Captain Gray, commanding officer, worked out all the details and deserves credit for the seamanlike and efficient method of handling the entire operation." It is now proposed by the Navy Department to lay an additional cable to pilot ships out of the harbor, the first cable being for the purpose of guiding ships through the channel to the upper bay.

THE NAVY.

Vessels of the Navy appear on pages 52-54; late ship movements, Marine Corps and Coast Guard orders, etc., on page 48.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 1, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Bischoff, U.S.S. Huntington; to U.S.S. Michigan as engr. off.
Gun. E. E. Blalock, Pearl Harbor, T.H.; to U.S.S. Mississippi.
Chief Mach. C. H. Cope, U.S.S. Ostfriesland; to U.S.S. Delaware.
Btzn. W. E. Cozens det. command ex-German destroyer S-129; to U.S.S. Chewink.
Chief Blau. C. H. Crawford, Boston, Mass.; to U.S.S. Delaware.
Capt. George C. Day, Navy Dept., Washington; to command U.S.S. Pennsylvania.
Lieut. D. A. Doherty (D.C.), Boston, Mass.; to U.S.S. Black Hawk.
Comdr. W. E. Eberle det. command U.S.S. Breckinridge; to command U.S.S. William B. Preston.
Lieut. R. W. Fleming, Arcadia, Fla.; to Atlantic Fleet, Ship Plane Div., Mitchell Field, Mineola, L.I., N.Y.
Lieut. Comdr. T. A. Fortescue (M.C.) det. ex-German battleship Frankfurt; to U.S.S. Hancock.
Ensign F. E. Frost, U.S.S. Eagle 11; to U.S.S. Eagle 49.
Btzn. F. Harder, U.S.S. Huntington; to duty R.S., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Harrill, Navy Dept., Washington; to U.S.S. Nevada.
Lieut. R. U. Hyde, Charleston, S.C.; to U.S.S. Des Moines.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. M. Jackson, U.S.S. Hamilton; to U.S.S. O'Bannon.
Lieut. C. Johanson det. U.S.S. Ostfriesland; to U.S.S. Dolphin as engr. off.
Btzn. F. Johansen det. ex-German destroyer G-102; to U.S.S. Osprey.
Capt. A. W. Johnson, Navy Dept., Washington; to command U.S.S. Shawmut.
Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Johnson det. command U.S.S. Aulick; to command U.S.S. Tingey.
Pharm. M. Kempeke, Boston, Mass.; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.
Btzn. C. Mott det. U.S.S. Frankfurt; to U.S.S. Eagle 82.
Capt. R. C. Moody det. command U.S.S. Kansas; to duty Board Inspection and Survey, Navy Dept., Washington.
Lieut. Comdr. P. P. Powell, U.S.S. Graham; to U.S.S. Gilder as exec. off.
Btzn. C. Smith det. command ex-German destroyer V-43; to U.S.S. Auk.
Lieut. T. Southall, U.S.S. Mississippi; to duty R.S., Boston.
Ensign D. E. Todd, U.S.S. Eagle 49; to U.S.S. Eagle 11.
Chief Pharm. Ertel E. Weaver, League Island, Pa.; to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Relief and on board when commd.
Lieut. H. B. Fames, U.S.S. Black Hawk; to duty R.S., Boston, Mass.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 2, 1920.

Ensign H. O. Banks, U.S.S. Buffalo; to U.S.S. Tacoma.
Comdr. W. P. Beebler, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., Washington.
Btzn. G. M. Coryell, Hampton Roads, Va.; to command U.S.S. Penobscot.
Ensign C. H. Daugherty det. office Senior Naval Officer Turkey; to U.S.S. Chactanooga.

Lieut. W. Dismukes (Sup.C.), U.S.S. Sampson; to Destroyer Div. 8 as supply off.
Chief Btzn. B. B. Johnson, U.S.S. Ostfriesland; to navy yard, Boston.
Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Lee, U.S.S. Biddle; to Naval Academy, Annapolis.
Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Lind, U.S.S. Michigan; to U.S.S. Arizona as first lieut.
Lieut. Comdr. B. H. Lingo, U.S.S. South Carolina; to Naval Academy.
Lieut. J. H. Lohman, Hampton Roads, Va.; to U.S.S. Arkansas.
Chief Pharm. D. J. O'Brien, Hampton Roads, Va.; to Bureau Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept., Washington.
Ensign E. A. J. Pochmann, U.S.S. Columbia; to U.S.S. Tattnall.
Lieut. H. S. Raber, U.S.S. Arkansas; to navy yard, Norfolk.
Chief Pharm. W. F. Sheridan, Norfolk, Va.; to Bureau Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept., Washington.
Comdr. L. F. Thibault det. command ex-German battleship Frankfurt; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Washington.
Lieut. S. H. Wooster, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; to duty involving actual flying in aircraft, Atlantic Fleet, Ship Plane Div., Mitchell Field, Mineola, N.Y.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 3, 1920.

Ensign L. W. Beattie, Mare Island, Calif.; to U.S.S. Vestal.
Lieut. O. C. Butler, U.S.S. Boyne; to U.S.S. Stansbury.
Lieut. R. W. Christie, U.S.S. Camden; to command U.S.S. R-6.
Lieut. V. O. Clark, U.S.S. Toucey; to U.S.S. Winslow.
Lieut. Comdr. W. Cochran, U.S.S. McCawley; to duty Naval Academy.
Ensign L. W. Crane (Sup.C.) det. Fleet Supply Base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.; to duty R.S., New York, N.Y.
Lieut. Comdr. E. Davis, U.S.S. McDermut; to duty Naval Academy.
Lieut. L. L. Dean, U.S.S. Philip; to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bruce and on board as engr. off. when commissioned.
Ensign T. S. Hare, U.S.S. Claxton; to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bruce and on board when commd.
Lieut. Comdr. W. G. B. Hatch, U.S.S. Litchfield; to duty Naval Academy.
Lieut. W. L. Hawk, New York, N.Y.; to U.S.S. Albatross.
Lieut. Comdr. P. Hendren, U.S.S. Twiggs; to duty Naval Academy.
Lieut. O. H. Holtmann, U.S.S. Winslow; to U.S.S. Isherwood.
Lieut. C. M. Holton, U.S.S. R-1; to U.S.S. Bushnell.
Ensign F. E. Hughes det. command Submarine Chaser 120; to U.S.S. Whippoorwill.
Lieut. C. N. Koch, U.S.S. Pueblo; to U.S.S. Utah.
Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Lewis, U.S.S. O'Bannon; to duty Naval Academy.
Ensign J. J. Lynam (Sup.C.), Philadelphia, Pa.; to U.S.S. Chester as supply off.
Lieut. W. O. Manning (Med.C.), Boston, Mass.; to U.S.S. Shawmut.
Btzn. J. L. McDonald, U.S.S. Ostfriesland; to Naval Training Camp, Gulfport, Miss.
Rear Admiral G. W. McElroy det. inspector of engineering material, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to Philadelphia, Pa., as inspector of machinery and senior member Boards on Changes in Machinery of Vessels Building for Navy on Atlantic Coast.
Corp. D. McLeod, Philadelphia, Pa.; to U.S.S. Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Comdr. S. N. Moore, U.S.S. Jacob Jones; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. Comdr. R. Moses, U.S.S. North Dakota; to Bureau Ordnance, Navy Dept., Washington.
Lieut. E. J. A. Murphy, U.S.S. St. Louis; to U.S.S. Utah.
Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Palmer, U.S.S. Farragut; to U.S.S. Sonoma as exec. off.
Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Parish, U.S.S. Kennedy; to duty Naval Academy.
Gun. H. R. Prill, U.S.S. Whippoorwill; to U.S.S. Vireo.
Ensign L. F. Randall (Sup.C.), Washington; to U.S.S. Trinity as supply off.
Lieut. (j.g.) W. R. Read, U.S.S. Isherwood; to U.S.S. Overton as engr. off.
Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Seiler det. command U.S.S. Talbot; to duty Naval Academy.
Btzn. H. Selby, U.S.S. Dreadnaught; to U.S.S. Ontario.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. H. Stevens (Sup.C.), U.S.S. Chester; to Fleet Supply Base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.
Lieut. W. L. Taylor, U.S.S. Utah; to U.S.S. St. Louis.
Lieut. M. P. Higgins, U.S.S. Solace; to U.S.S. Rappahannock.
Lieut. L. W. Nichel, U.S.S. Hale; to U.S.S. Solace.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 4, 1920.

Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, Washington, D.C.; to duty as senior U.S. Navy representative in Haiti.
Comdr. L. F. Thibault, Washington, D.C.; to duty as aid to Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp.
Lieut. Comdr. G. W. La Mountain, Washington; to duty as aid to Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp.
Gun. W. H. Cady, U.S.S. Gannet; to U.S.S. Thrush.
Mach. A. J. Hockman, U.S.S. Gannet; to U.S.S. Thrush as engr. off.
Comdr. W. McEntee (Const. Corps), Washington, D.C.; to superintending constructor Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Newport News, Va.
Btzn. J. A. Muehl, U.S.S. Gannet; to U.S.S. Thrush.
Lieut. B. A. Phillips det. command U.S.S. Gannet; to command U.S.S. Thrush.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. W. Van Horn, U.S.S. Gannet; to U.S.S. Thrush.
Ensigns H. C. Rust and W. I. Swanton, U.S.S. Texas; to Asiatic Station.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. R. Lannom, Ensigns D. R. Thresie, G. D. Conrad, T. Lewis and F. P. Old, U.S.S. Mississippi; to Asiatic Station.
Lieuts. (j.g.) E. R. Unquist and C. H. Rokkey, U.S.S. Wyoming; to Asiatic Station.
Ensign M. H. Crouter, U.S.S. Idaho; to Asiatic Station.
Ensign L. W. Curtin, U.S.S. Mexico; to Asiatic Station.
Ensigns C. R. Woodson, S. T. Scott and O. A. Weller, U.S.S. Arkansas; to Asiatic Station.
Ensigns R. Ferris and W. H. Galbraith, U.S.S. Charlotte; to Asiatic Station.
Lieut. (j.g.) O. K. Post, U.S.S. New York; to Asiatic Station.
Ensign W. Livingston, U.S.S. Brooklyn; to Asiatic Station.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 7, 1920.

Ensign M. T. Anderson, U.S.S. Huntington; to Destroyer Flotilla 3, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. C. P. Cecil, U.S.S. Ballard; to U.S.S. Rochester.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. Cusick, U.S.S. Ostfriesland; to duty with destroyers in reserve based on Philadelphia.
Lieut. (j.g.) P. A. Decker, Great Lakes, Ill.; to Destroyer Flotilla 3, Atlantic Fleet.
Mach. H. Fitzsimmons, U.S.S. Huntington; to U.S.S. Columbia.
Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Gunnell (Sup. C.), Philadelphia, Pa.; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept., conn. compilation of history of Navy aviation during war.
A.P. Clerk W. A. Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.; to U.S.S. St. Louis for duty with sup. off.
Comdr. C. N. Hinkamp, Navy Dept.; to U.S.S. Mississippi as navigator.
Lieut. (j.g.) A. G. Kunstel, Hampton Roads, Va.; to Destroyer Flotilla 3, Atlantic Fleet.
Gun. F. C. Leonhauser, U.S.S. Huntington; to U.S.S. Dixie.
Corp. S. D. Moyer, Mare Island, Calif.; to duty Asiatic Station.
Gun. J. Parker, U.S.S. Huntington; to duty R.S., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. C. Roberts, U.S.S. Reid; to U.S.S. Fox as engr. off.
Lieut. H. Ross, U.S.S. Huntington; to duty R.S., Boston.
Capt. W. R. Sexton det. naval attaché, American Embassy, London, England; to Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., Washington.
Lieut. F. E. Tierney (M.C.), U.S.S. Crowninshield; to U.S.S. Black Hawk.
Chief Mach. A. Ward, U.S.S. Shawmut; to duty Mitchell Field, Mineola, L.I., N.Y.
Lieut. C. O. Ward, U.S.S. McDougal; to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
Note.—Btzn. (T) J. B. Trautner died at Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., Sept. 2, 1920.

(Navy continued on page 48.)

SEA GIRT SHOOTING MATCHES.

In shooting for the Dryden and McAlpin trophies at Sea Girt, N.J., two of the most important team matches of the shoot, the U.S. Army Infantry team won the Dryden Match with a lead of ten points, while the Massachusetts team won the McAlpin trophy by a lead of only two points from the Army Infantry team. The conditions of the matches were both the same. The scores follow:

Dryden Trophy Match.—Shot Sept. 2 at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards; teams of 8 men; 10 shots per man at each distance. Won by the U.S. Infantry team with a score of 1,119 points out of a possible 1,200. The other teams in order of merit were the following: Second, Massachusetts, 1,110; third, Marines, 1,100; fourth, Marines second team, 1,096; fifth, Cavalry, 1,079; sixth, Philippines, 1,043; seventh, New Jersey, 1,029; eighth, New York, 1,028; ninth, District of Columbia, 932; tenth, Pennsylvania, 844.

McAlpin Trophy Match.—Shot Sept. 2; teams of 8 men each, firing 10 shots per man at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards. Won by Massachusetts team, score 1,090 points out of a possible 1,200. The scores of the other teams in order of merit were the following: Second, Army Infantry, 1,088; third, U.S. Marines, 1,060; fourth, second team U.S. Marines, 1,059; fifth, third team U.S. Marines, 1,041; sixth, Army Cavalry, 1,030; seventh, Philippine Scouts, 1,026; eighth, Philippine Scouts, second team, 1,024.

The shooting program came to an end on Sept. 7. On that day Sergt. P. Joergler, of the U.S. Army Infantry team, made a world's record in the Swiss Match. He made 89 consecutive bull's-eyes at 500 yards, shooting at a 16-inch bull's-eye. In this match each competitor continues to shoot as long as he hits the bull's-eye. A competitor as soon as he misses the bull's-eye is out of the match. Corpl. L. Petrusky, U.S.M.C., was second man.

The Hays Match, 10 shots at 600 yards, was won by Capt. H. L. Smith, U.S.M.C., with a perfect score of 50 points. Sergt. Guy L. Snell, Inf., U.S.A., and James Laughlin, of Massachusetts, each made 48 out of a possible 50.

The Eisner Match, 200 yards, 20 shots, was won by Machine Gunner C. A. Lloyd, U.S.M.C., with 91 out of a possible 100. Sergt. F. Just, of the Philippine Scouts, was second with 90 points.

The Sea Girt Championship for 1920, an individual contest, at 200, 600, 900 and 1,200 yards, ten shots at each distance, was the closing event of the tournament, and was shot on Sept. 7. The winner was Pvt. R. L. Jennings, U.S.M.C., who scored an aggregate of 192 points out of a possible 200. The second man was Pvt. R. J. Gamble, U.S.M.C., who also made a total of 192 points, but by reason of making a lower score at the higher ranges than that made by Private Jennings, he had to take second place. Sergt. Guy H. Smith, Inf., U.S.A., was third man with 190 points; Sergt. T. E. Vereer, Inf., U.S.A., was fourth with 188, and Corpl. E. J. Doyle, U.S.M.C., was fifth with 186 points.

Capt. E. C. Crossman, U.S.A., won the Members' Continuous Match on Sept. 7, ten shots at 500 yards, with a score of 49 out of a possible 50. Capt. H. K. Zust, of the Old Guard of New York, was second, also making 49 points, but the continuity of Crossman's shots won him first place. Captain Crossman also won the Boyle Trophy Match, ten shots at 200 yards, with a total of twenty consecutive bull's-eyes.

OLYMPIC SERVICE ATHLETES RETURN.

The first contingent of athletes from the United States who participated in the seventh international Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium, in July and August arrived at New York on the Army transport Princess Matoka on Sept. 4. Among them was the Army rifle team, composed of nineteen officers and men, which won eight first and a number of second prizes in the competition, which continued from July 29 to Aug. 4, and included Majors Elmer G. Lindroth and W. P. Wheeler, Lieut. Perry S. Schofield, U.S.A.; Lieut. Joseph Jackson, U.S.M.C.; and Sergeants Ollie N. Schriver, Ralph Enshaw and Morris Fisher, U.S.A.

It is now doubted if the elaborate official welcome which was to have been extended to the American civilian contestants in the Olympic games by the American Athletic Union on their arrival at New York, and in which the Army, Navy and U.S.M.C. contestants were to have been included, will take place, owing to the fact that they are to return at various dates. The Army transport Sherman which left Antwerp on Aug. 26 was not expected to arrive at New York until Sept. 32, while a transport to bring other athletes, assigned in place of the U.S.S. Frederick, sent to aid the U.S.S. Pittsburgh, aground off the harbor of Liban, in the Baltic Sea, it is thought will not arrive at New York until Sept. 20 or later.

Of the contestants in the riding events in the Olympic games, held at Antwerp on Sept. 6, Capt. Sloan Doak, Cav., U.S.A., was among the winners, making the distance of 27.96 miles in 3 hrs. 10 min. The best time made was by Lieutenant Johansen, of the Norwegian army, who beat Captain Doak by five minutes. There were twenty-five competitors, among them Capt. W. A. West, who finished in 3 hrs. 17 mins., and J. A. Barry, both Cavalry, U.S.A., who finished twenty-sixth in 3 hrs. 23 mins. In the riding contest over twenty kilometers of road, followed by a steeplechase of 4,000 meters, held on Sept. 8, the first half of which race had to be finished in one hour, under the rules, Lieutenant M'ssone, of the Belgian army, won first place in 55 mins.; Captain Desartigues, of the French army, second, 56 mins. 29 secs., and Lieutenant Bouvalet, Belgian army, third, in 57 mins. 3 secs. The U.S. Army contestants, all Cavalry, finished as follows: Major Sloan Doak, ninth, 59 mins. 42 secs.; Capt. W. W. West, eleventh, 1 hr. 1 min. 44 secs.; Capt. H. D. Chamberlain, fourteenth, 1 hr. 2 mins. 2 secs.; Major J. A. Barry, twentieth, 2 hr. 4 mins. 19 secs.

The following radio report of the personnel of the Navy eight-oared crew, which won the amateur championship of the world in the Olympic regatta at Brussels, on Aug. 29, breaking the world's record for a 2,000-meter race by nearly five seconds, the victory of the crew having been announced in our issue of Sept. 4, page 16, has been received by Secretary of the Navy Daniels: "Winning eight-oared crew composed of Alex. Clyde W. King, stroke; Vincent J. G. Langer, jr., Gerald H. Johnston, Alder R. Sanborn, Edwin P. Moore, William C. Jordan, Ensign Edmund B. Graves, jr., Ensign Virgil J. Jacomini, with Mabel Sherman R. Clark, coxswain. Won over Lander crew, of England, only one-eighth of a half-cent length. Race closely contested, Lander crew leading at second quarter. Boats even at three-quarters. American crew making magnificent finish. Time 6-54.3, beating previous world's record by nearly five sec-

onds. Midshipmen crew given enthusiastic ovation by through lined both banks of the canal. Midshipmen were great favorites of the crowd. Friendliest attitude shown by defeated Englishmen who cheered their colors. Midshipmen in pink of condition at finish. Distinguished gathering witnessed the race, including U.S. Ambassador Whitlock and many persons prominent in official and social life. Enthusiasm as band played "Star-Spangled Banner." Americans won three events out of five, of the regatta."

In a post-Olympic meet at London, England, on Sept. 4 the British first team won the half-mile relay race by six yards in 1 min. 29½ secs. Chief Q.M. Frank J. Shea, U.S.N.R.F., was a member of the American team, which finished second. In the two-mile relay race the British team won easily by thirty yards in 7 mins. 53½ secs. Lieut. D. M. Scott, U.S.A., ran with the American team. In the 400-yard relay race the American team won by twelve yards in 39 secs. Chief Quartermaster Shea was a member of this team also. The American fencing team, the five members including three Army officers added new honors to American athletics when it won third place in the Olympic games at Antwerp, first place having been won by Italy and the second by France. The officer members of the American team were Major Francis W. Honeycutt and Capt. Harold M. Rayner and Robert Sears, U.S.A. All are graduates of the U.S. Military Academy.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN GERMANY.

Recent issues of the *Amaroc News*, of Coblenz, Germany, record news of the American Forces in Germany. The opening of the A.F. in G. horse show at Carnival Island, near Coblenz, which continued three days, took place on Aug. 10 in the presence of a large number of officers and their ladies and enlisted men of the A.F. in G., as well as many officers from the Allied armies on the Rhine and their female relatives. The A.F. in G. won more than two-thirds of the prizes. The function had its social as well as military aspect. The carnival grounds, decorated for the occasion with American flags and streamers and the grandstand and boxes draped with bunting, presented a festive appearance. The coloring and holiday atmosphere were added to by the spirited music playing about the grounds, while the field service vehicles of various units were cleaned and polished to the last degree. The president of the show was Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., and the committee in charge consisted of Majors J. W. Downer and J. M. Wainwright, Capt. B. A. Miller, A. P. Withers, W. R. Kearney, E. W. Brannan and Lieut. F. M. Conroy, U.S.A. Among the foreign officers present on some or all days of the show were Major General Henneker, commanding the British forces on the Rhine, and Lady Henneker; Generals d'Anselme and Degoutte of the French army and their wives, and Brigadier General Soulette of the same service. The judges on the first day were Col. W. C. Short and Lieutenant Colonel Melville, U.S.A., and Col. Berkley Vincent, of the British army; Lieutenant Colonel Beugnot, of the French army; Majors I. S. Martin and J. C. Montgomery, U.S.A., and Leon Le Brun, of the Belgian army.

Competing with British and French units, contestants of the A.F. in G. won as follows: First day—Field service vehicles drawn by one animal, third prize, Supply Company, 8th Infantry. Field service wagons drawn by four horses, second prize, Co. A, 1st Engineers. Field service wagons drawn by four mules, first prize, Supply Detachment, 6th F.A.; second, Supply Company, 5th Inf.; third, Supply Company, 8th Inf. Cavalry troop horses (nine American, two British and one French entry), second prize, Private Gierszewski, Troop B, Mounted Detachment, A.F. in G.; third, Sergeant Lukasewski, Troop A, Mounted Detachment, A.F. in G. Jumping competition for enlisted men—first, Sergeant Cooley, Troop A; second, Sergeant Lawler, Headquarters Troop; third, Sergeant Lukasewski, Troop A, all Mounted Detachment, A.F. in G.

A long distance ride of thirty-two kilometers through the American area was the first phase of equestrian championship with officers from the American and French armies in competition, a time limit of two hours twelve and a half minutes being set, and a jumping event, with entries from the American, British, French and Belgian armies, were the principal events of the second day's show. The grounds were packed with spectators, due to the fact that one of the numbers on the program was the open jumping competition for American and Allied officers, in which some of the finest mounts in the American Army were entered. The winners in the long distance race were not announced in the *Amaroc News*. In the event for 37mm. gun sections, or similar guns, in which the entries were judged for condition and appearance of personnel, material, equipment and animals, and conformation and type of animals, the first and second prizes went to Headquarters Co., 8th Inf., the third prize being captured by Headquarters Co., 5th Inf., and the fourth by Headquarters Co., 50th Inf. In the machine gun carts event third and fourth prizes were taken by the machine gun companies of the 8th and 50th Infantry, respectively. The second, third and fourth prizes were won by entries from the 6th F.A., 1st Signal Battalion and Headquarters Co., 5th Inf., in the order given.

The individual horse training contest, ridden by members of the American Olympic riding team, was won by Captain Chamberlain on "Hairball," who took first prize; Major Barry on "Singlen," second, and Major Doak on "Ch'swell," third prize. Of the thirty-one horses entered for the jumping competition for officers of the U. S. and Allied armies seventeen were ridden by officers of the French service, nine by American officers, three by British and two by Belgian officers. The Americans won as follows: Major Doak, on "Rabbit Red," first prize, with 2½ faults; Captain Chamberlain, on "Nigra," second, 3 faults; Major Downer, on "Dick," third, 1 fault; Major Doak, on "Deceive," fourth, 5½ faults; Major Barry, on "Moses," seventh, 10½ faults; Captain Flint, on "Peck," ninth, 12½ faults. In the 37mm. machine gun or smaller gun event the first prize was won by Headquarters Co., 8th Inf.; second, Headquarters Co. (2d section), 8th Inf.; third, Headquarters Co., 5th Inf.; fourth, Headquarters Co., 50th Inf. The third prize for machine gun carts was won by the machine gun company, 8th Inf., and the fourth by the machine gun company, 50th Inf. In the enlisted men mounts, for Cavalry and Artillery event, the second prize was won by Corporal Lampan, 2d Battery, 6th F.A.; third, Corporal Moore, Co. B, 1st Field Signal Battalion; fourth, Sergeant Dunne, Headquarters Co., 5th Inf.

The judges on the second day of the show were Major I. S. Martin, U.S.A.; Major Gen. S. R. Hutcheson and Col. Berkley Vincent, British army; Lieutenant Colonel Beugnot, French army, and Major Le Brun, Belgian army. In the polo ponies events all the prizes were won

by officers of the A.F. in G. Major Nelson E. Margetta, on "Dainty," took first prize; Major J. C. Montgomery on "Hunter," second; and Capt. H. T. Allen, jr., on "Lady Grey," fourth. In the contest of light field Artillery teams, six horses, three drivers and a chief of section, Battery E, 6th F.A., took first prize; and Battery F, 6th F.A., fourth. In the officers' chargers class Capt. H. D. Chamberlain on "Chiswell" took the second cup, Major W. W. West on "Prince" the third, and Major J. M. Wainwright on "Paddy Flynn" the fourth. This was the only event in which the American officers did not win first prize. American officers also won in the jumping-in-pairs, for officers, events, Major Downer on "Dick," and Captain Allen on "Don," scoring 12½ points, and Major West on "Black Boy" and Major Doak on "Rabbit Red" 24 points.

The final day of the show was the most brilliant of all, from the point of weather, attendance and the costumes of the many Army women of the four nations represented. The splendid six-horse team of Battery E, 6th F.A., added to its laurels when it won first prize in the championship harness class for vehicles drawn by four or more animals, capturing the Thompson junior cup and the Thompson cash prize of 2,000 marks, defeating two crack British artillery entries. Headquarters Company, 8th Inf., won fourth prize in the championship harness class for vehicles drawn by one, two or three animals. In the equestrian championship, total scores and individuals, by faults, Captain Erwin, first, on "Jack," made 127.5; Major Greenwald, second, on "Miss Amory," 146.5; Captain Chamberlain, third, on "Joffre," 147.5; Captain Allen, fourth, on "Sam Browne," 156.55. By teams, Erwin-Chamberlain-West, 449.85; Greenwald-Alten-Downer, 466.85. The scores in the equestrian championship jumping event were: Major J. A. Barry on "Raven," 4; Captain Erwin on "Jack," 7 faults; Major West (riding for Major Martin) on "Madam X," 10.5; Captain Allen, on "Sam Browne," 13; Captain Chamberlain on "Joffre," 13; Major Downer on "Niger," 13.5; Major Greenwald on "Miss Amory," 15, and Major West on "Prince," 15.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Allen on Aug. 11 gave a dinner at their residence in Coblenz to a number of the prominent visitors to the horse show. The guests included Major General Fuller, chief of staff of the British forces on the Rhine; General Leconte, commanding the 3d Corps, French army, stationed at Bonn; A. M. Robertson, British Deputy Rhineland High Commissioner, and Mrs. Robertson; Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace, wife of the American Ambassador to France; and A. G. Coffin, American Consul General at Paris, and Mrs. Coffin.

The big horse show proved to be one of the most successful and brilliant affairs staged by the American Army since its occupation of the Rhineland. Arrangements for the show and the decorations of the grounds were carried out by the Army, assisted by the Y.M.C.A., on a more lavish scale than any similar previous event. The total expenditures, including prizes and purses, totaled more than 90,000 marks. A large amount of work in preparing the fields and jumping courses, as well as the roads leading to the grounds, was done by troops of the 1st Engineers.

Ensign J. J. Jackson, U.S.N., who was attending the Olympic games at Antwerp, visited Coblenz on Aug. 10. Comdr. Ernest E. McWhorter, U.S.N., who is attached to the U.S.S. Pittsburgh, was in Coblenz on Aug. 11, spending a few days' leave. Lieut. Hugh A. Wehr, of the machine gun company, 5th Infantry, was admitted to the station hospital at Coblenz on Aug. 11, suffering from a sprained ankle, received when an auto truck on which he was riding upset near Andernach.

Up to Aug. 12 of the enlisted personnel of the A.F. in G. 4,389 had reported as either enrolled in one or more of the Army schools in the American area or who wish to become students as soon as places can be found for them.

Gen. and Mrs. Allen on Aug. 14 entertained the Princess Radziwill and the Count and Countess du Bonval at luncheon. Capt. Carl R. Perkins, 50th Inf., escorted his wife and baby on Aug. 14 to Antwerp, whence Mrs. Perkins and the infant were to sail for the U.S. in a day or two. Major A. T. Rich has been placed in command of the 2d Battalion, 50th Inf. Mrs. John L. Murphy, wife of Lieutenant Murphy, 50th Inf., left Coblenz on Aug. 11 for Paris. She intends to return to the States in the near future. The officers stationed at Mayen and Niederming on Aug. 10 honored the arrival of Lieut. Col. H. E. Knight, the new commanding officer of the 50th Infantry, and Mrs. Knight, by a reception and dance at the club rooms at Mayen. After passing through a line of evergreens they were received by Major and Mrs. A. T. Rich. Following the reception dancing took place. Lieut. M. S. Chester, 50th Inf., expected the arrival of his father and mother, Rev. and Mrs. Chester, from Nashville, Tenn., on Aug. 16.

Capt. Donald L. Henderson, who was to leave Coblenz for the casual depot Aug. 16, intends to take his discharge from the Service, in Europe. Major Abbott Boone, chief transportation officer of the A.F. in G., expected a visit on Aug. 15 from his brother, L. P. Boone, who is director of operations of the U.S. Shipping Board at Hamburg, Germany. Capt. C. Minuth left Coblenz on Aug. 14 for an official trip to the principal cities of France and Belgium. Capt. W. T. Pigott, who has commanded Co. I, 8th Inf., and who was to leave for the U.S. on Aug. 16, was given a farewell dinner by the officers of the regiment the preceding evening. Among those present were Major Alex. M. Hall, Capt. William D. Faulkner, Estil V. Smith, William A. McCulloch, Henry C. McLean, E. L. Dittmar, R. D. Horton, Frank E. Royse, R. E. Jones, Lieuts. Phillip A. Payne, John H. Stokes, jr., Francis J. Gillespie, George McK. Williamson, John N. White, John F. Gleaves, David Jones, Emil Krause, Bryan Evans, Stewart F. Reimel, and a number of officers from other organizations.

GROUNDING OF U.S.S. PITTSBURGH.

The U.S. cruiser Pittsburgh, Capt. David W. Todd, the flagship of Vice Admiral Harry McL. P. Huse, commander of the Naval Forces in European Waters, en route from Danzig to Reval, was on Sept. 9 hard aground on the rocks off Liban in the Baltic Sea. The U.S. Navy transport Frederick, Capt. W. P. Scott, at Antwerp was ordered to proceed to the assistance of the Pittsburgh, which was reported to be in a dangerous position. No details as to the cause of her grounding had been received at the Navy Department up to the time we went to press, but it was stated that no injuries to officers or men in the ship had been reported.

The following is a list of officers of the Pittsburgh: Capt. D. W. Todd, Comdr. E. D. McWhorter, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Crosby, L. C. Dunn, E. D. Capchatt and J. L. Kirby, the latter being navigator; Lieuts. J. H. Chapman, W. M. Dillon, W. S. Garrett, C. H. Hilton, C. D. Leffer, A. W. Webb, C. Antrobus, L. Roll, W. H. Thomas, R. B. Wallace and T. J. Costello; Ensign N.

D. Brantley, F. R. Buse, M. D. Dearth, C. D. Glover, M. J. Goldsmith, R. Humphreys, E. D. McEathron, J. P. Moncreur, K. S. Reed, H. J. Walker and F. P. Wooner.

Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Smith, M.C.; Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Frazier, D.S.; Lieut. Comdr. W. L. F. Simonpietri, S.C.; Chief Gun. C. H. Ripley; Btsn. M. J. Matthews; Gun. E. E. Neese, Ord.; Machs. J. B. Holland, C. L. Niemec and F. A. Thomas, Carp. W. H. Schmigle, Pay Clerk M. A. Poole, Acting Pay Clerk F. K. Kretz, Capt. L. E. Woods and Lieut. D. A. Stafford, U.S.M.C.

CANDIDATES FOR U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates have been designated during the past two weeks for the Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on March 1, 1921, with a view to admission to the academy on July 1, 1921: Texas (Senator Culberson), Charles Pearre Cabell, Dallas, Texas; U.S. at large, George McCaw Pickrell, 1839 Layport street, Washington, D.C.; U.S. at large, Thomas Q. Ashburn, jr., c/o Col. T. Q. Ashburn, C.A.C., Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, U.S.N.A.

It was officially stated at the Naval Academy on Sept. 9 that thirty-nine candidates had passed the mental tests for admission to the Naval Academy at the special examinations just held. The membership of the new class is expected to be about 850, the largest class but one in the history of the Academy. There are now 792 members, with a considerable number, in addition to the latest list, who have passed mentally, but have still to be examined physically. Those who have just passed mentally are:

Andrews, E. T.	Engeman, J. T., jr.	Loomis, F. K.
Bellinger, H. R.	Ernsberger, E. L.	Mead, J. A.
Bishop, R. C.	Folger, C. H. F.	Miller, S. F.
Brousseau, H. G.	France, W. O.	Moss, R. S.
Bunker, F. R.	Garcia, H. F.	Murphy, H. J.
Calvert, A. P.	Garrigues, E. B., jr.	Nuesse, L. W.
Carver, J. E.	Graessner, W. M.	Palmer, E. A.
Colt, S. B., jr.	Gregor, O. F.	Price, C. H.
Coolidge, R. M.	Gudewich, C. A.	Reither, R. W.
Cooper, A. C.	Hyman, W. M.	Ridings, J. H. W.
Cronk, J. C.	Jaudon, L. B.	Roths, M. H.
Darling, D.	Kivette, F. N.	Short, W. B.
Eazar, H. B.	Long, A. K.	Wright, J. M. P.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 9, 1920.

The first football scrimmage of the season was held at the Naval Academy last Saturday afternoon, Coach Folwell directing the work. Eight eleven of new men were each given fifteen minutes of fairly fast work and the showing of the two first choice teams was reasonably satisfactory to the coaches. Mills, a 170-pounder, playing in the backfield, made some good runs, and other backs showing up well were Dahlgren, McKee, Noyes and Vieweg. Hobbs, at center, and Kanakani, the Hawaiian, at tackle, showed up well.

Coach Folwell left here the same afternoon for his New Jersey home, Mullichy Hills. He returned Thursday for uninterrupted work until the close of the season. Just before leaving he said that he was pleased with conditions at the Academy and liked the spirit shown by the new men. He said that it was a good first year aggregation, and that it looked like he would get some good men for his main squad for it.

Field and track men of the new plebe class gave promise for the future Saturday afternoon when they defeated a picked team of the Public Athletic League of Baltimore by 89 to 38 points.

The visitors won four first in the track events, including the relay, but made poor showing in the field events. The runners started on even terms in the last lap of the relay, Shugh, of the visitors, outrunning Foss, Navy, by about four yards.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1920.

On Sept. 6 a joint ceremony commemorative of the birth of Lafayette and the Battle of the Marne was held at West Point. The speakers' stand was erected near the statue presented last year to the Military Academy by the Ecole Polytechnique of France, where the audience sat under the trees and listened to speeches. Mr. Herbert Hoover was invited to be the principal speaker by the Lafayette Day National Committee and the Lafayette-Marne Day Committee of New York, under whose auspices the exercises were held. Messages were also read from Marshal Joffre, M. Millerand, Ambassador Jusserand, Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., Senator Harding and Governor Cox. M. Jean Parmentier thanked the societies and its members for the honor shown those men who had a part in strengthening the links of friendship between France and America. Many distinguished guests were present, including officers of the French, British, Canadian, Italian and American armies, delegations of the Sons of the Revolution and the French War Veterans. After the exercises, which included the playing by the U.S.M.A. band of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "La Marseillaise," the Cadet Corps turned out for parade. All academic duties were suspended for that day.

At the Saturday evening hop Mrs. Walthall received with Cadet Straub. An informal hop was held on Monday morning at Cullum Hall. Mrs. Timberlake gave a luncheon on Thursday for Miss Haldane, of Cold Spring-Hudson, Mrs. Glover, of Garrison, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Charles Daly. Capt. and Mrs. Douglas T. Greene are receiving congratulations on the birth of their fourth son, Lewis Adams Greene, on Sept. 5. Col. and Mrs. Danford's guests at dinner on Sunday were Mrs. Charles E. Tracy, Miss Anne Tracy, Mr. Rhodes, of New York, and Chaplain and Mrs. Wheat. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin A. Bethel were the weekend guests of Major and Mrs. Newman, stopping over en route to Germany. They sailed on Monday.

Col. and Mrs. Arrowsmith entertained at dinner at the club on Saturday evening for Major and Mrs. Thompson and for Col. and Mrs. Danford, Carter and Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Lewis Brown. Col. and Mrs. Carter gave a dinner on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Thompson and for Col. and Mrs. Danford, Mrs. Coleman and Col. and Mrs. Arrowsmith. Mrs. Timberlake had a cadet dinner before the furlough hop for the Misses Woolsey, Hertford and Arrowsmith.

About thirty people availed themselves of the opportunity of going to Constitution Island on Saturday afternoon in the launch provided for that purpose by the Martineau's Rock Association. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Vauthier have returned to the post from summer leave spent at Isle de Sorel, Canada. They returned by motor with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Beauchemin, who spent Sunday here. Mrs. Greene is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Douglas T. Greene. Col. and Mrs. Palmer Pierce were visitors at West Point on Monday. Coleman Carter has been spending several days at the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Harding at their country place in New Jersey.

Mrs. Householder entertained on Tuesday afternoon with a farewell tea for Mrs. Thompson. Miss Margaret Hayes is visiting her sister, Mrs. Mitchell. Capt. and Mrs. Kittrell have visiting their Captain Kittrell's sister, Miss Kittrell, from Georgia. Capt. and Mrs. Crawford had for weekend guests Mrs. Crawford's cousin, Mr. Hill, of Chicago, and her brother, Mr. John Hill. Mrs. Sharpe, with her baby daughter, has gone to Denver with her mother and sister, Mrs. Sachs and Miss Sachs, and will spend several months there. Mrs. Spencer and children have arrived to join Captain Spencer. The entertainment for the Serbian Relief given at Garrison on Friday and Saturday was attended by a number of West Point people.

Members of the Class of 1912 took their examinations for promotion last week.

Major José S. Polero and Capt. Guillermo Buadas, of the Uruguayan Army, were visitors at the post on Wednesday. The initial practice of the Army's football squad took place on Saturday. About sixty men were out on the gridiron for the official start. Preliminary work has been going on for several weeks, but a number of candidates were dropped a few days ago, and those left represent the "survival of the fittest." The light work of Saturday was under the direction of Capt. Charles D. Daly, U.S.A., head coach, who has coached Army eleven for a number of years. Other coaches who assisted in the work were Hammond, 15; O'Hara, 16; Gerhardt, 17; McEwan, 17, and Jones, 18. Harry Tuthill, former trainer of the Detroit American baseball team, and for some years trainer of Army football teams, is also here to assist in training the present squad. Some of the best players were lost when the June class graduated, but there are still some of last year's players here who, with some new men, it is expected, will make a fairly representative team. The first game of the season is to be played on Oct. 2, when a double-header takes place, Union College, of Schenectady, N.Y., and Marshall College, of West Virginia, being the Army's contenders.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, Sept. 8, 1920.

A number of visitors have been on the post lately in connection with the sailing of the transport Pocahontas on Sept. 7. They have included Mrs. William Alexander McCain and her daughter, Elizabeth, who have spent a week with Mrs. McCain's sister, Mrs. Elmer E. Dean. Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Fisher and Miss Fleming, en route to Paris, were guests of Major and Mrs. B. H. Kerfoot; Miss Octavia M. Glasgow, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William J. Glasgow, spent a few days with Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith, en route to join her brother, Lieut. Joseph M. Glasgow, 6th Inf., at Coblenz.

Lieut. W. W. Bessell, jr., is spending the last part of his leave with his father, Colonel Bessell, and he had as his guests last week his classmates, Lieut. Joseph R. Stauffer, Cav., and Lieut. A. N. Tanner, Engrs. Cadet G. E. Mitchell, U.S.M.A., was the guest recently of Col. and Mrs. J. M. Palmer.

Col. and Mrs. Ralph Harrison gave a dinner for their daughter, Miss Catherine Harrison, on Aug. 27, when her guests were Col. and Mrs. Samuel G. Jones, Miss Brett, Miss Mary Palmer and Lieut. W. W. Bessell, jr., Joseph R. Stauffer and A. N. Tanner. Brig. Gen. Edwin F. Glenn paid visits to friends in the garrison last week.

A stated meeting of the Governors Island Club was held on Sept. 7, when Col. W. W. Bessell was elected secretary and treasurer. The assistant secretary and treasurer is Capt. G. C. Graham, 22d Inf.

The General Western, which has been out of commission for some time, has been returned to ferry duty and an excellent service is now in operation, which gives trips to and from the Battery every fifteen minutes. A bus service has also been inaugurated between the Island and Washington Market, going and returning on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 1, 1920.

Lieut. and Mrs. Baylies entertained at dinner on Wednesday last in honor of Mrs. Dilley. Their guests were Mrs. Dilley, Colonel Comly and his mother, Mrs. Comly; Major Plasmeyer and Capt. and Mrs. Allen. Capt. and Mrs. Phillips on Thursday gave a dinner, followed by bridge, in honor of Miss Miller, of Philadelphia, their guests including Col. and Mrs. Babcock, Miss Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Herman and Mrs. Bingham.

Mrs. Russell honored Mrs. Dilley with a luncheon and bridge on Aug. 24, her guests being Mmes. Brook, of New York city; Pease and Soule, of Burlington; Dilley, Allen and Trigg and Miss Campbell. Mrs. Herman entertained four tables of bridge on Aug. 27, followed by tea, for her house guests, Mrs. Bingham and Miss Gray. Those invited to play were Mmes. Babcock, Amory, Trigg, Allen, Dilley, Phillips, Hurlburt, Baylies, Bertholet, Wood, Green, Appleton, Russell, Pease, of Burlington, and Miss Campbell.

Mrs. Trigg entertained Col. and Mrs. Babcock, Capt. and Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Dilley at dinner on Aug. 23. A party of ladies on the post took a boat trip up Lake Champlain to Fort Ticonderoga on Aug. 30. Lunch was served on the boat and the afternoon spent in sightseeing and bridge. Those composing the party were Mmes. Amory, Chaffee, Dodson, Rice, Phillips, Russell, Davis, Bingham, Trigg, Herman and Miss Craig, Paula Hurlburt and Adna Chaffee, jr.

COAST DEFENSES OF BOSTON.

Fort Warren, Mass., Sept. 7, 1920.

Captain Metzger is spending the holidays at Newport with his wife and her mother and sister. Capt. and Mrs. Cottrell have as guests Captain Cottrell's sister and cousin, Miss Esther Cottrell and Miss Elsie Boyd. Capt. and Mrs. Schrader entertained at dinner Sunday for several friends from Hull.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawley, of Waltham, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Sanderson at Fort Andrews. Capt. and Mrs. Hussey have as guests the Captain's father and mother. Captain Rood has been ordered to Madison Barracks, N.Y., and he and Mrs. Rood are leaving Fort Andrews on Thursday. Dr. and Mrs. Russell, of Alliance, Ohio, are staying with their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins. Col. and Mrs. Grieg's guests this week are Mr. Flanders, of Wakefield, and Colonel Grieg's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. David Dewar. Lieutenant Marshall is on temporary duty as observer at the railroad artillery target practice at Rockport, Mass. Mr. Jack Quig is the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Brotherton.

Major and Mrs. Horowitz entertained at dinner on Thursday at Fort Strong for Lieut. and Mrs. Safford, Madame Giacardy, Miss Riviere, Captain Cook and Lieutenant Conrad. Lieut. and Mrs. Safford's guests for the weekend were the Lieutenant's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Safford, and Miss Wellington, of Leominster.

The card club met Friday night with Major and Mrs. Horowitz. Miss Lena Hitchcock, house guest of Miss Foote, has returned to her home in Boston. Major Horowitz has gone to New York to attend the wedding there of his brother, Mr. Harold A. Horowitz. Lieut. and Mrs. Safford had dinner Sunday for Mrs. Horowitz, Madame Giacardy, Misses Riviere and Horowitz and Captain Cook. Miss Foote entertained at tea on Sunday for Miss Cottrell and Miss Boyd from Fort Warren.

Under the direction of Mr. MacDonald, of the K. of C., a very successful dancing class has been organized in connection with the Service Club at Fort Strong. Mr. MacDonald brings a number of girls out from Boston every week to act as instructors for the large class which has already been formed. The boys' baseball team of Boston Harbor defeated a boys' team from Winthrop in a very exciting "double header" at Fort Strong last Sunday, the scores being 13 to 4 and 9 to 0.

Fort Banks, Mass., Sept. 6, 1920.

Mrs. Allen Raymond entertained the ladies of the post Sept. 3, in honor of her sister, Miss Gertrude King, of Denver, Colo., with bridge. Lieutenant Colonel Raymond has recently taken command at Fort Banks. Mrs. Raymond will be assisted socially by Miss Eleanor Raymond, who has the distinction of being the only young lady in the officers' families of the post. Miss Marion Raymond returns to Denver Sept. 11 with her aunt, Miss King, to complete her preparation for college. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Raymond have as guests Mrs. Raymond's nephew, Capt. Duncan McGregor, of the Watertown Arsenal, and Mrs. McGregor.

A dinner party was given Aug. 25 by Major and Mrs. D. C. Warfield for Col. and Mrs. E. T. Oliver, of Washington, D.C., Dr. and Mrs. Homer O. Brown, of Columbus, Ohio, and Major and Mrs. George F. Lull. Major and Mrs. Warfield also enter-

tained Sept. 1 at dinner as a farewell party to Miss Mary Orr, of Philadelphia.

All the officers and ladies of the post attended the dancing party held by Mrs. Clara Holahan, hostess of the Harbor Defenses, at Fort Warren Friday evening, Sept. 27. One of the most enjoyable features of the evening was the moonlight sail down and back.

Major and Mrs. Moulton had as week-end guests Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Wells, of Medford, and Mrs. Henry Hastings, of Boston. Mrs. Moulton entertained at luncheon Sept. 1 for Mrs. James F. Howell, Mrs. Henry Hastings, Mrs. Charles Quincy and Mrs. W. D. Patterson. In the afternoon all the ladies of the post assembled for bridge, the prizes going to Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Raymond. Major Moulton is receiving the congratulations of his friends upon his appointment to the regular Medical Corps with his rank of major. Major Moulton enlisted at the beginning of the war and has many friends in the Service.

The Fort Banks Juniors gave their fairy play, "The Story of the Poplar Tree," in the open air Wednesday evening, Aug. 23, and were well received by an audience made up of families of the post. The little girls in their woodland costumes of green with white flowers made a beautiful picture, and did their dancing well. The principal characters were played by Master Carlton Howell, as King of the Mountain; Ella Cooper, as Queen of the Fairies, and Rita Romig as the Poplar Tree. Marian Marsh was hostess for the occasion.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 2, 1920.

The 2d Battalion of the 19th Field Artillery, under command of Major Beverly F. Browne, returned last week from Camp Dix, where it has been since June instructing the cadets of the West Point Military Academy in Artillery tactics. The march from Camp Dix was made in eleven days, which was a very good record for Artillery, considering the poor roads and bad weather. The 3d Cavalry band played them into the garrison. Men, horses and equipment were all in splendid condition, due to the care and vigilance of the battery commander. Battery F was commanded by Capt. J. J. Waters, D by Capt. J. K. Williams and E by Lieut. E. L. Seibert.

Col. and Mrs. J. D. Fife have moved into the city, Colonel Fife having been assigned to the General Staff College. Capt. Calvin De Witt, jr., who recently returned from the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, has taken over command of Troop K.

Former Capt. and Mrs. Armand Durant have left for Havana, Cuba. Mr. Durant had been stationed here for some time with the 19th Field Artillery and recently resigned to take a position with a Cuban business house.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Fife, under the command of Lieut. Morris S. Daniels, jr., has returned from Camp Dix, where it has been instructing the New Jersey National Guard.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Frank, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Joseph M. Swing, brother-in-law and sister of Mrs. Frank, have returned to their home in New York. Capt. Paul M. N. Kyle has been joined here by his wife and young son. Captain Kyle recently relieved Lieut. Roy T. Haskell, who had been the attending surgeon here.

Lieut. Col. E. S. Leisenring, post quartermaster, Mrs. Leisenring and their two small sons have left for New York, to sail for Panama, where Colonel Leisenring goes to duty as department quartermaster. Lieut. Catesby ap O. Jones has as his guest his sister, Miss Jones, of Richmond, Va. Lieut. Col. Harry N. Cootes has been joined by Mrs. Cootes, Miss Cootes and Master Cootes, who have been spending the summer in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

A number of very interesting polo games are being played on the Potomac Polo Field in the city on Mondays and Thursdays. The games are between the post team and the War Department team in the city. As soon as the Cavalry ponies return from the circuit of horse shows in which they are taking part some games are to be played between the 19th Field Artillery officers from here and the 3d Cavalry team of the post.

Lieut. Col. Peter C. Field, M.C., from Fort Adams, R.I., has arrived and relieved Col. J. D. Fife, who has been in command of the post hospital.

Mrs. Hayman, wife of Lieut. George R. Hayman, has opened her house for the winter, having recently returned from Brown's Mill, N.J., where she had a cottage for the summer. Col. G. E. Griffin, V.C., from Governors Island, is spending a few days on the post with his family. Former Lieut. Roy T. Haskell, M.C., accompanied by his wife and small son and daughter, has moved into the city. He resigned from the Army to take up his profession in civil life.

Major Beverly F. Browne, 19th F.A., left recently on leave, which he will spend in traveling. Mrs. Browne, who has been spending the summer at Druid Hill, Front Royal, Va., with her father, Brig. Gen. Granger Adams, is accompanying the Major on his trip. Mrs. Weeks, wife of Capt. J. W. Weeks, the post adjutant, accompanied by their small daughter, "Peggy," has returned to the post from a visit in Philadelphia.

Col. G. E. Griffin, V.C., and Major Walter H. Neill, Q.M.C., Remount Division, made a thorough inspection of all the animals of the garrison during the past week.

Mr. Kitts, of Paterson, N.J., was week-end guest of his son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. I. L. Kitts. Lieut. Col. Peter Field has taken the quarters formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. J. D. Fife. Mrs. Field, accompanied by her son, has joined Colonel Field. Chaplain Ignatius Pealy has returned to the post from the Chaplains' School at Camp Grant, Ill.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 6, 1920.

The new tanker, Trinity, was placed in commission Saturday, Commander Hansen commanding, and sailed Sunday for Port Arthur, Texas, for a cargo of oil.

Mrs. Charles T. Parrish and little daughter, who have been guests of Mrs. Parrish's brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. John H. Dayton, in Washington, have returned to their home in Portsmouth. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bieri, of the Naval Base, left Friday for a motor trip to Philadelphia.

Miss Mary Cobb had a miscellaneous shower and card party at her home in Portsmouth Thursday for Miss Margaret Wilcox Hunter, whose marriage to Lieut. John Henry Featherstone, U.S.M.C., was solemnized Saturday. Miss Cobb's guests were Miss Hunter, Mmes. Alfred Riddick, F. N. Billisly, Farley Butt, D. De Mel, J. G. Ward, J. G. Lightner, Charles Pickett; Misses Margaret Burke, of Morristown, N.J., Frances Sterett, of Blue Ridge Alum, Va., Lawrence Nicemeyer, Walker, Wingfield, Acton, Lucy McKelvy, Pine, Madeline Schmidt, Guthrie, Hudgins, Jordan, Bain, Hatton, Hartt and Cassell.

Mrs. Thomas A. Bain, who has been the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank C. Cook, at Quantico, returned to her home, Stockley Gardens, last week, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Kathleen Bain.

Col. James P. Jervey, U.S.A., retired, who has been elected city manager of Portsmouth, arrived here Friday and took the oath of office.

Miss Martha Lawrence had a handkerchief shower and card party at her home in Portsmouth last week for Miss Margaret Hunter. Other guests were Mmes. Charles Pickett, J. G. Lightner, Andrew Ainsworth, J. Gordon Lightner, R. E. Dayton, W. N. Richardson, jr., Clyde G. West; Misses Jordan, Hudgins, Cobb, Walker, Nicemeyer, Sterrett, Bain, Throckmold, Lucy McKelvy, Billisly, Wingfield, Sarah Spratling, Katherine and Margaret Mahoney, Downey, Acton and Phillips.

Capt. Robert Stocker, U.S.N., of the Navy Department, Washington, spent Friday at the yard the guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Watt, leaving later for Hampton, Va., to join Mrs. Stocker and spend the week-end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton F. Jones. Mrs. B. T. Bulmer had a card party Thursday for Mrs. Charles B. Taylor, wife of Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond, U.S.M.C., who is leaving soon to join him in Haiti. The guests included Mmes. R. M. Watt, F. H. Brumby, De Witt Webb, W. N. McKelvy, Holland Smith, T. H. Brown, E. A. M. Gondeau, I. I. Yates, Charles C. Ross; Misses Ann Brumby and Eleanor O'Leary.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry Redfern, U.S.N., had a dinner on the U.S.S. Benham last week for Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wood

Preston, who will have this week to make Baltimore their future home. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Miss Virginia Wright, Mrs. Clara Bybee, Miss Lillian Williams, Lieutenants Dentzel, Batis and Weir, U.S.N., Commander Blakely, of the Bureau of Operations, arrived last week to look over the German "subs," to salvage usable material before they are used as targets.

Much to the regret of a host of friends Mrs. Charles Eldredge has left for Pleasantville, N.Y., where she will make her home with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Asher Howell. Mrs. Thomas M. Owens had a bridge-luncheon Wednesday for Miss Doris Gordon Odenhal, whose marriage to Lieut. Comdr. William M. Brown, U.S.N., will take place tomorrow. Covers were laid for Miss Odenhal, Mrs. Virginia Woodford, Mrs. E. H. Odenhal, Mrs. Walter Fain, Mrs. Roberts Fields, Misses Annie and Mary Farant, Virginia Lipscomb, Reba Moses, Ethel Morris and Sarah Wing. Miss Odenhal was the recipient of many lovely gifts of linen.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. R. Carter and little sons, who have been guests of relatives at Yarmouth, Me., have returned to their home, Lochaven. Mrs. Henry N. Manney and little daughter, who have been spending the summer at Lake Kanuga, N.C., have returned to their home, Marine Barracks. Miss Judith Maxwell, of Pensacola, Fla., is the guest of Mrs. Augustus J. Selman at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Hodges, Court street, Portsmouth.

Mrs. James C. Pryor had a card party and tea last week for her guests, Mrs. Preston Vaughan, of Nashville, and Mrs. E. H. Tillman, of Washington. Mrs. Pryor was assisted in receiving by her mother and the guests of honor, Mrs. Augustus J. Fechteler poured tea, assisted by Misses H. K. Stanford, C. B. Munger and C. B. Shepherd. The guests were Misses Vaughan, Tillman, Fechteler, Crose, McKelvy, Brumby, Stanford, Stanley, Low, Patterson, Shepherd, Denna, Hart, Austin, Quackenbush, Stark, Harris, Reynolds, Spratt, Bieri, Bettle, Noyes, Price, Baker, Brannan, Mix, Misses Sarah Sprattling, Virginia and Mary Ramsey, Brumby and Bieri.

Lieut. and Mrs. Elmer Stone and little daughter are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Newton. During the stay of the Spanish battleship, Alphonso XIII, in Hampton Roads her officers visited the navy yard on the Lagonia, accompanied by Commander Parker, of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, who has been assigned as escort to the visiting officers while they are in the United States.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 45.)

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FIELD OFFICERS' SCHOOL.

M.C.O. 28, Aug. 11, 1920.

663. (1) The Field Officers' School will be prepared, during the coming school year, to conduct a correspondence course with officers of the Marine Corps, originally commissioned prior to 1913.

(2) Officers of the above-mentioned class stationed at any post or on board ships, other than those attending the school, are eligible to take this course. The enrollment in the correspondence department is voluntary and will entitle such officers to a planned course of study, and copies of all lectures delivered at the school. Problems, calling for individual solution will be sent to each officer from time to time. These solutions will be submitted to the school for review, notations and return to the officer concerned, together with a copy of the approved solution.

(3) Officers desiring to enroll as students of the correspondence department, or wishing information relative to the course should communicate direct with the secretary, Field Officers' School, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., at once. Upon receipt of inquiries or requests for enrollment, the secretary will forward all information and necessary enrollment papers to the applicant.

JOHN A. LEJEUNE, Major General Commandant.

ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGES PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS.

M.C.O. 30, Aug. 16, 1920.

665. (1) The number of men injured by accidental discharges of the Colt automatic pistol, caliber .45, is so large that special precaution is necessary.

(2) Men will not be armed with automatic pistols, except in cases of extreme necessity, until after they have received a thorough course of pistol instruction and drill and have fired the Navy Pistol Course (page 48, S.A.F.R., U.S.N., 1910), or another pistol course of the same or greater number of shots.

(3) Every man who is responsible for an accidental discharge or who is guilty of careless handling of a pistol should be tried by deck, summary, or general court-martial, according to the degree of the negligence and the consequences of the act.

JOHN A. LEJEUNE, Major General Commandant.

ENLISTED MEN NOT TO BE USED AS SERVANTS.

M.C.O. 31, Aug. 17, 1920.

666. (1) Article 4102, U.S. Navy Regulations, 1913, provides that: "Under no circumstances shall any enlisted man be employed as a servant."

(2) At all marine barracks and Marine Corps posts and offices within and without the continental limits of the United States this regulation will be interpreted to have the following meaning, viz:

(a) No enlisted man will be employed by officers to perform any duty which in civil life is performed by a man or woman employed as a servant.

(b) Enlisted men will not be employed as chauffeurs of privately owned automobiles.

(c) Enlisted men may be used to deliver horses to officers' quarters and to call for such things as commissary and other supplies will be delivered to quarters of officers and enlisted men.

(d) Coal and wood of desired lengths, commissary and other supplies will be delivered to quarters of officers and enlisted men.

(e) Qualified firemen will be detailed to care for the heating plants of public quarters, not more than one man to be employed for each five sets of quarters. These men will not be given any other duty than to care for the heating plants and furnace rooms or delivery of fuel.

(f) Officers on quotation of quarters status will not be allowed the services of an enlisted man in their quarters in any capacity.

(g) The necessary repairs to, and upkeep of, public quarters will be made by the quartermaster's department.

(h) Only those officers commanding administrative units will be entitled to orderlies; such orderlies will be used for official purposes only and at the offices of the officers concerned.

(i) Subparagraph 2(h) is not intended to apply to general officers occupying public quarters, except insofar as it provides that orderlies assigned to general officers will not be used as servants.

JOHN A. LEJEUNE, Major General Commandant.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

SEPT. 3—Capt. E. C. Williams, 2d Brigade, D.R., to M.B., navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Capt. F. W. Wilson, Quantico; to M.B., Parris Island, S.C.
Second Lieut. C. P. Schilt, Parris Island, S.C.; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

Gunner A. Anderson, Quantico, Va.; to Santo Domingo, D.R.
SEPT. 4—No orders.
SEPT. 7—Capt. D. H. Owen, Parris Island, S.C.; to Recruiting Office, Atlanta, Ga.
First Lieut. Edgar Hayes, Quantico, Va.; to Charleston, S.C.

SEPT. 8—Capt. O. A. Dow to M.B., New York, N.Y., upon arrival in the U.S.
Capt. E. C. Williams, Charleston, S.C.; to Headquarters, Marine Corps.
SEPT. 9—No orders.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

SEPT. 3—Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Sexton from Manning and assigned to Gresham.
Ensign (E) G. W. Dean detached from Manning and assigned to Gresham.

Lieut. Comdr. C. Alexander from Manning to Gresham.
Lieut. Comdr. (E) U. Harvey from Manning and assigned to depot.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. MacLane from Manning to Gresham.
Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Scott from Manning to command Gresham.

Comdr. (E) J. H. Chalker from supervisor of lifeboats and assigned to New York Division.

SEPT. 4—Lieut. Comdr. (E) M. W. Torbet from Hrs. to Yamacraw.

SEPT. 9—District Supt. R. T. Crowley from Station No. 10 to 7th District.

District Supt. E. Chadwick from 7th District and assigned to 10th District.

District Supt. M. W. Rasmussen from 10th District to 12th District.

District Supt. F. B. Lincoln from 12th District to 3d District.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

AUSTIN.—Born at Camp Pike, Ark., Aug. 16, 1920, to the wife of Major Jason McVay Austin, Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Alice Doyen Austin.

BAGBY.—Born at Coblenz, Germany, Aug. 5, 1920, to the wife of Major Philip H. Bagby, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Virginia Allen Bagby.

BURLIN.—Born at Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 23, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Charles W. Burlin, Corps of Engrs., a son, Robert Belleau Burlin.

COLLINS.—Born at Clinton, Mo., Aug. 24, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Ross Forrester Collins, U.S.N., a son, Ross Livingston Collins.

DAVIS.—Born at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., Sept. 6, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Roland L. Davis, U.S.A., a daughter, Patricia Anne Davis.

DECKER.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 4, 1920, to the wife of Comdr. Walter B. Decker, U.S.N., a daughter, Susanne Du Fay Decker.

DONELSON.—Born at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 3, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Martin Donelson, U.S.N., a daughter, Virginia Glenn Donelson.

DUNWOODY.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 25, 1920, to the wife of Capt. William B. Dunwoody, Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Frances Anna Dunwoody.

FULTON.—Born at Natchez, Miss., Sept. 2, 1920, to the wife of Capt. William S. Fulton, Coast Art., U.S.A., a son, William S. Fulton, Jr.

GREENE.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Douglas T. Greene, U.S.A., a son, Lewis Adams Greene.

GROSS.—Born at New London, Conn., July 31, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Charles P. Gross, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son, John Edward Gross.

HEMPHILL.—Born at San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 11, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Col. John E. Hemphill, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Anne Girard Hemphill.

JOSLIN.—Born at Fort Lyon, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Royal Knight Joslin, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Joslin a daughter, Beryl Joslin.

LOVELL.—Born at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 29, 1920, to the wife of Capt. George E. Lovell, Jr., Air Ser., U.S.A., a daughter, Marilyn Lucille Lovell.

NEUGARDEN.—Born at Gatun, C.Z., Aug. 16, 1920, to the wife of Capt. George J. Neugarden, Jr., 33d U.S. Inf., a son, George Joseph Neugarden, 3d.

RUMBOLD.—Born at Marietta, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1920, to the wife of Capt. W. S. Rumbold, U.S.A., a son, James Hickory Rumbold.

SAMUSSON.—Born at Camp Lee, Va., Sept. 1, 1920, to Capt. Ernest Samusson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Samusson a son, Lewis Frew Samusson.

MARRIED.

BRITTINGHAM—STANFORD.—At Baltimore, Md., Sept. 9, 1920, Lieut. James F. Brittingham, U.S.A., and Miss Marian Walter Stanford.

BUDD—ELLY.—At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, on Aug. 29, 1920, by Rev. J. H. Powell, Major Arthur Dryhurst Budd, U.S.A., D.S.C., Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre, Commander of the Crown of Italy, of the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, Paris, to Mrs. Helen Gamwell Ely, of Rochester, N.Y., and Helen Court, Windsor, Mass.

FEATHERSTONE—HUNTER.—At Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 4, 1920, Lieut. John H. Featherstone, U.S.M.C., and Miss Margaret Wilcox Hunter.

FORTIER—HENKELS.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 8, 1920, Major Roy M. Fortier, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Theodora Katherine Henkels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Henkels, of Washington, D.C.

MAIN—JONES.—At Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 25, 1920, Ensign Artyn L. Main, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Jones.

DIED.

BARRY.—Died at Springfield, Ill., Aug. 12, 1920, 1st Sergt. Alfred Barry, General Service, Inf., U.S.A.

BRADLEY.—Died Aug. 10, 1920, Kate Bradley, daughter of the late Col. George W. Bradley, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A.

DEWEY.—Died near Wenona, Ill., Sept. 1, 1920, former Capt. William H. Dewey, U.S.A.

FISHER.—Died at Canton, Pa., Aug. 20, 1920, Capt. Albert G. Fisher, Sanitary Corps, U.S.A. (emergency).

GRIER.—Died at Forest Hills, Long Island, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1920, Lieut. James M. Grier, U.S.N.R.F.

HERR.—Died at Dillsburg, Pa., Sept. 4, 1920, Hiero B. Herr, a former first lieutenant, 1st U.S. Artillery, U.S.A., and a member of the class of 1866, U.S.M.A.

HURLBURT.—Died at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 2, 1920, Capt. Paul Hurlburt, Cav., U.S.A.

JEMISON.—Died at Aurora, Colo., Sept. 1, 1920, Capt. James Jemison, Jr., Q.M. Corps, U.S.A. (emergency).

LONG.—Died at Bayonne, France, Sept. 6, 1920, Lieut. Lothar R. Long, U.S.M.C.

MUGAN.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1920, Lieut. Francis P. Mugan, U.S.N.

PEARSON.—Died at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 25, 1920, Lieut. Col. Daniel C. Pearson, U.S.N., retired.

PILAND.—Died at Manila, P.I., suddenly Sept. 1, 1920, Etelka Berrian Piland, in her twenty-fifth year, wife of Lieut. Julius Lynch Piland, Inf., U.S.A., and only child of Ellena Proctor Riley and the late Lester Howard Riley, granddaughter of Frederick F. Proctor.

REICHMUTH.—Died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 8, 1920, Frederick Tomlinson Reichmuth, son of Comdr. F. L. Reichmuth, U.S.N., and Mrs. Reichmuth.

TRAUTNER.—Died at Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., Sept. 2, 1920, Btzn. (T) Joseph B. Trautner, U.S.N.

WHITNEY.—Died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 1, 1920, Major Charles E. Whitney, father of Mrs. Emily F. W. Briggs, wife of Lieut. Col. Allan L. Briggs, Inf., U.S.A.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 4, 1920.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. MacKechnie entertained four tables at bridge on Wednesday. Mrs. Nicholson, Galveston, Texas, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Taylor. Mr. Archibald L. Irvin, guest of Col. and Mrs. H. H. Rutherford, left Wednesday for his home in New York; Mrs. Irvin will remain a few weeks longer. Mrs. A. S. Balam entertained Tuesday for the afternoon Card Club.

Mrs. L. R. Watrous, Jr., entertained at a party Wednesday afternoon for twelve children of the post Sunday school.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. MacKechnie entertained Thursday evening at an Orpheum party, followed by a supper, in honor of Rockwell Stephens, Chicago, guest of his aunt, Mrs. P. H. Mullaney, wife of Colonel Mullaney, Inf.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table appearing on pages 52-54 of this issue:

Smith-Thompson. Sailed from Messina for Beirut Sept. 3.
Tracy. Arrived at Constanza Sept. 2.
Bagley. Arrived Charleston, S.C., Sept. 6.
Beaver. Arrived at Hampton Roads Sept. 6.
Brazen. Arrived at Boston Sept. 5.
Breckinridge. Kansas, Michigan and South Carolina. Arrived at Philadelphia Sept. 5.
Bridgeport. Arrived Charleston Sept. 7.
Brooks and Gilmer. Arrived at Ponta Delgada, Azores, Sept. 2, en route to European waters.
Brutus and Laub. Arrived at Mare Island, Calif., Sept. 7.
Bushnell. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 5.
Dahlgren. Sailed from Tampico for Vera Cruz Sept. 5.
Fairfax. Arrived Newport, R.I., Sept. 4.
Flusser. Sailed from New Orleans for Charleston Sept. 7.
Gamble. Arrived San Diego, Calif., Sept. 4.
Genesee. Arrived Cavite, P.I., Sept. 7.
Gridley. Arrived Port au Prince, Haiti, Sept. 5.
Hatfield. Arrived New York Navy Yard Sept. 7.
Jason. Sailed from Cristobal for Hampton Roads, Va., Sept. 4.
Ohio. Sailed from Hampton Roads for Southern Drill Grounds Sept. 7.
Orion. Arrived Charleston, S.C., Sept. 5.
Patoka. Arrived Cristobal Sept. 6.
Prometheus. Sailed from Guantanamo for Philadelphia Sept. 5.
Putnam. Sailed from Philadelphia for Newport Sept. 7.
Rail. Arrived Charleston Sept. 6.
Sinclair. Arrived Mare Island Sept. 7.
Tacoma. Sailed from Balboa for San Francisco Sept. 5.
Talbot. Arrived San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 4.
Thompson. Arrived at San Diego, Calif., Sept. 5.
Trinity. Sailed from Norfolk for Port Arthur, Texas, Sept. 6.
Wheeling. Sailed from Galveston for Key West Sept. 6.
Arethusa. Arrived Port Arthur Sept. 8.
Barker. Arrived Batum Aug. 21.
Barney, Barnard, Black Hawk, Blakeley, Crowninshield, Dickerson, Graham, Leary, Mason, Preble, Satterlee, Semmes and Sicard. Arrived Smitown Bay Sept. 7.
Borie. Sailed from Smitown for Palerum Sept. 8.
Breck. Arrived New York Sept. 7.
Broome. Sailed from Copenhagen for Danzig Sept. 7.
John D. Edwards. Arrived Sebastopol Sept. 4.
Osmond Ingram. Sailed from Boston for Jacksonville Sept. 8.
Mallard. Sailed from Hampton Roads for New York Sept. 8.
Vestal, Morris and Parrott. Arrived San Diego, Calif., Sept. 7.
Neptune. Sailed from Balboa for Honolulu Sept. 8.
Olympia. Sailed from Venice for Spalato Sept. 7.
Quail. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 8.
Redwing. Arrived at New York Navy Yard Sept. 8.
S-1 and S-2. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Sept. 8.
Sanderling. Arrived at Guantanamo Sept. 7.
Toucey. Arrived Newport Sept. 7.

NAVY G.C.M. CASES.

Lieut. (T) Theodore F. Howe, Supply Corps, U.S.N., was found guilty by a G.C.M. on April 19, 1920, at the navy yard, Boston, of embezzlement. The court sentenced him to lose \$50 per month of his pay for twelve months, and to lose fifty numbers in his temporary grade of lieutenant and to lose fifty numbers in his permanent grade of chief pay clerk. The members of the court unanimously recommended him to the clemency of the reviewing authority in consideration of his long service, his spotless record, his excellent reputation for honesty and integrity, the absence of any testimony indicating that he converted these funds to his own use or profited by them in any way; or that he was careless or negligent in handling Government funds; and the probability as shown by the evidence that these funds were taken by parties other than the accused. The Bureau of Navigation on July 2, in view of the recommendation to clemency, recommended that the loss of pay be reduced to \$50 per month for six months, and that the loss of numbers be reduced to the loss of twenty-five numbers in his temporary grade of lieutenant and twenty-five numbers in his permanent grade of chief pay clerk. The recommendation was approved by the Secretary of the Navy July 12, 1920. (C.M.O. 96, July 17, 1920, Navy Dept.)

Lieut. (J.G.) Alonzo A. Munsell, S.C., U.S.N., was found guilty by G.C.M. March 30, 1920, at Hampton Roads, Va., and was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The Acting Secretary of the Navy on May 15, in view of the fact that the accused has subsequently been tried by G.C.M. and has been given a sentence which involves dismissal, remitted the sentence in this case. (C.M.O. 77, June 5, 1920, Navy Dept.)

Other Navy G.C.M. cases appear on page 54.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Sept. 4, 1920.

Chaplain James E. Duffy and Ellen Honora Nolan, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Dennis E. Nolan, were guests of honor on the evening of Aug. 28 at a party given by the young people. Miss Nolan is soon to leave here with her parents. The pleasant affair was at the Service Club, and dancing, games and refreshments were in order. The "D.C.C." club were the hosts, represented by Misses Bettie Lou Gowen, Marion Gill and Helen and Evelyn Houston.

Mrs. Houston V. Evans began her journey to Coblenz, Germany, on Sept. 2, when she left this post for New York. Until sailing date of her ship, the Pocahontas, Mrs. Evans will tarry at West Point, visiting her son, Cadet Houston V. Evans, of the new fourth class. In Europe, Mrs. Evans will be the guest of her son. Lieut. Col. H. Evans, U.S.A., for several weeks.

Miss Helene Gowen entertained a number of her young friends on Sept. 2 at the residence of her parents, Col. and Mrs. James B. Gowen. Among Miss Helene's guests for that evening were Misses Louise and Judith Barnes and Elsa Marie Thorud, Elizabeth and Isabel Dell. Messrs. Jack Taylor, William Brackenridge, Dorrance Brown, Cameron Briggs, George Helwick, Churchill Hutton and William Stevenson.

Lieut. Col. Richard M. Williams, of the faculty of the General Staff College, and his daughter, Miss Marie Williams, have arrived on the post, and are living in house A. Marie will remain with her father until Sept. 15, when she will enter St. Mary's Hall School at Burlington, N.J. Major William O. Boss has returned to his station on this post. Mrs. Boss remained at her old home at Titusville, Pa., on account of the illness of her brother, Mr. C. C. Corliss, who now is so greatly improved that Mrs. Boss will return to her home here tomorrow.

Col. Campbell King is back from his vacation trip, and Mrs. King will return later from her visit to Charleston, S.C. Major Joseph F. Barnes and Mrs. Barnes, with their twin daughters, the Misses Louise and Judith Barnes, are getting located in quarters No. 7, Building 56-B, the quarters recently occupied by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson.

STATE FORCES.

Former Major William A. March, of the old 108th Field Art., 28th Div., U.S.A. (Pa.), has been appointed colonel of the 3d Pa. Field Artillery, from which the 108th was originally organized. The 3d Field Artillery is now being reorganized. Colonel March as a major commanded the 1st Battalion of the 108th throughout its service in the World War. In 1916 as captain Colonel March commanded Company C, 2d Pa. Inf., on the Texas border, and later when the regiment was transferred into Artillery commanded Battery C.

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ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

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He has had a great deal of experience both as an Infantry and Artillery officer. Former Major Walton Clark, jr., commanding the 3d Battalion of the 108th in France, has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. He commanded old company L, of the 2d Pa. Infantry, on the Mexican border in 1916, and later Battery F, 2d Pa. P.A. Former Capt. Andrew J. Lockhart, who served as captain of Battery E overseas, has been appointed major.

69TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN J. PHELAN.

Col. John J. Phelan, commanding the 69th Infantry, New York Guard, New York city, has received a highly complimentary letter from Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the division, relative to the inspection and review of the 69th during its tour of field duty at Camp Upton, N.Y., Aug. 15 to 29, inclusive. The letter from General O'Ryan, which is dated Aug. 30, 1920, is as follows:

From: Adjutant.

To: Commanding Officer, 69th N.Y. Infantry.

Subject: Field Service.

1. I am directed by the division commander to inform you that he was greatly gratified by the appearance and work of the units serving under you during the period of field service at Camp Upton during the past two weeks.

2. In time of peace the 69th Infantry never presented a more soldierly appearance. There was every evidence of serious purpose, zeal and commendable efficiency.

3. The division commander desires that you convey his commendation to the officers and enlisted men of your regiment who served during the period mentioned at Camp Upton.

4. He also directs me to inform you that your administration and command of the other units serving at the camp during the same period, namely, Cos. G and I, 7th N.Y. Inf.; Machine Gun Co., 2d N.Y. Inf., N.G.; Machine Gun Co., 3d N.Y. Inf., N.G.; Machine Gun Co., 2d N.Y. Inf., N.G.; Machine Gun Co., 7th N.Y. Inf., N.G.; Cos. A and B, 1st N.Y. Sig. Corps; 2d Field Hospital Co., N.Y.N.G. and 4th Ambulance Co., N.Y.N.G., were such that co-ordination of effort resulted. This in turn affected most favorably the inspection of all units.

By command of Major General O'Ryan:

EDWARD McLEER, JR., Adjutant General.

The regiment is at the present time engaged in a recruiting campaign in an effort to secure 300 additional enlistments prior to Oct. 1, in order to make its strength greater than any other organization in the state of New York. It has been arranged, therefore, to have the armory open for the reception of prospective recruits every day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. as well as every Monday and Friday evening from 8 to 10:30 p.m.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL GUARD.

The Adjutant General of Louisiana has been authorized by the War Department to organize the following National Guard units: One regiment, Inf.: one battalion, Field Art. (75 mm., horse-drawn); one Signal Corps company (wire), and one field hospital company (motorized). This authorization includes all units at present authorized for the National Guard of Louisiana.

OHIO.

The following field and staff, and the units comprising the 3d Infantry Regiment, Ohio National Guard, are announced: Col. Ludwig S. Conelly, Lieut. Charles C. Chambers, Capt. George F. Aldridge, regimental adjutant, and Major Frederick W. Marcolin, all of Cleveland; Majors Joseph J. Johnston and William E. Walkup, of Akron; Capt. Lester P. Kishler, Dental Corps, Ravenna; 1st Lieut. Sutton Hayden and Harry H. Stair, Bato. Adpts., Cleveland; Headquarters Company, Cleveland; Supply Company and Machine Gun Company, Akron; Companies A Cleveland, B Akron, C Lima, D Cleveland, E Ashland, F Cleveland, G Ada, H Shreve, I Cleveland, K St. Marys, L Canton, and M Geneva; Sanitary Detachment, Akron. It is the intention of the A.G. Department, if approved, to redesignate this regiment (herein called the 3d Regiment) as the 145th Regiment of Infantry, thus perpetuating the numerical designation used in the World War, as provided in the Act of Congress approved June 4, 1920.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

J. J. C.—The widow of a retired enlisted man, U.S.M.O., is not included in and allowed the six months' death gratuity pay provided in the Navy Appropriation bill recently passed by Congress, unless the retired enlisted man was on active duty at time of death.

CHIEF asks: Retired chief trumpeter, U.S.A., April 9, 1914; detailed to active duty as band leader Dec. 1, 1917; passed examination at Band Leaders' School at Chaumont, France, and was recommended for first lieutenant Nov. 22, 1918. Was re-commissioned owing to armistice. Reverted to retired list as chief trumpeter March 6, 1919. Am I entitled to apply for warrant rank? If so, to whom and per what authority? Answer: As you did not serve as commissioned officer, you are not entitled to retired pay of warrant officer under Sec. 127a. Perhaps you could qualify for appointment as warrant officer (band leader) under Sec. 4a. Apply through channel.

E. G. G. asks: Is an emergency officer discharged on Jan. 8, 1920, entitled to the retroactive pay increase, which was effective on Jan. 1, 1920? Answer: No one out of the active service May 18, 1920, is entitled to the retroactive pay increase.

WIFE AND MOTHER—While there is no vessel regularly used by the Navy Department as transport for officers and men between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Navy Department intends to install such a transport service when a suitable vessel is available.

C. L.—It has been directed in the case of seven-year men furnished to the Regular Army Reserve that they be discharged, without waiting for the seven years to expire. This is because Congress has abolished the Regular Army Reserve. Regarding your right to a Mexican border medal, write to The A.G., with a statement of your service.

ASPIRANT asks: Does the twenty per cent. increase under Act of May 18, 1920, accorded enlisted men apply to the warrant grade, or does the warrant officer receive a raise in pay in the same manner as a commissioned officer under the act mentioned? Answer: The Reorganization Act, which created the grade, fixed the base pay at \$1,320 a year and longevity, and the allowances of a second lieutenant, but no temporary increase on top of this is provided, either as a percentage of the \$1,320 and longevity or as a definite amount to be added as in the case of the commissioned officer.

CAVALRYMAN asks: (1) The new laws provide that all officers are placed as Class A. Then this list is divided into

A (those who should be retained in service) and B, those who should be retired. Class B is divided into two classes, first, those who are disqualified incident to the service; and secondly, those not in line of duty. (2) What happens to the officer of twenty years' service who loses a leg in action in line of duty? Apparently he is placed in Class B and retired on two and one-half per cent. of his pay per year. (3) It appears, then, that all officers who do not retire either for age, or after thirty or forty years' service, fall under the provisions of Class B. Answer: (1) Your first statement is correct, but Sec. 24b of the act of June 4 does not repeal all previous retirement laws, but is superimposed upon them. See page 1558, our issue of Aug. 21, on this point. (2) Retires for disability on three-fourths pay. (3) No; again refer to page 1558, Aug. 21.

ARMY NURSE asks: Will you please explain why the Army nurses are not entitled to retirement when the Corps is part of the Army? Is it because of the request for retirement at the expiration of twenty years' service that it takes a special act of Congress? Answer: In the Army the enlisted men have retirement after thirty years' service; the officers have thirty years, forty years, disability and age retirement, and now Class B retirement at 2½ per cent. per year of commissioned service as provided in the Act of June 4, 1920. We have no twenty-year Army retirement as such, nor has Congress considered a plan for retiring nurses after twenty years' service.

M. W. F.—You will find the setting-up exercises in the Manual of Physical Training, obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

GIGGS.—Your finance officer will take care of you in the matter of the temporary increase due you for the period Jan. 1-June 6, you not having been out of the Service on June 4.

RETSEN.—Submit your questions regarding privilege of travel on Army transports to the Quartermaster General.

J. H. C. asks: Will all field clerks who passed recent examinations and were recommended by the War Department board of review for appointment as permanent Army field clerks, upon receipt of notification, be known as permanent Army field clerks, or will it be necessary for all field clerks in order to remain in the Service to take an examination for warrant officer? Answer: If they were not actually appointed before June 4, they cannot be made permanent field clerks, as the law forbids such appointments after June 4. Warrant rank may be offered to them by the War Department. Up to this writing no announcements of appointments to warrant rank have been made.

F. M. S. asks: Are all men who have been granted a Congressional medal of honor entitled to the \$2 per month which was authorized by a recent act of Congress? Answer: Only enlisted men, while so serving.

E. M. L. asks: Enlisted December, 1916; discharged for re-enlistment December, 1919; re-enlisted December, 1919, for the period of one year; time expires December, 1920. Was made mechanic March, 1920, drawing \$46.80 under the old rate of pay; was tried and reduced to the grade of private, August, and automatically came under the new rate of pay. Do I draw the re-enlistment pay as formerly, before this new bill was passed, or do I forfeit it under the new bill, not having five years' service? Answer: After June 4, 1920, enlistment periods cease to be counted and longevity for each five years is substituted. If you re-enlist for three years you will receive a \$90 bonus; then in December, 1921, you will enter a new pay period, having finished five years.

RETIRED asks: (1) If a major of Infantry originally commissioned in the Federal Service July 8, 1893, is promoted colonel on the single list, what would be the status of a retired officer of Engineer, Ordnance or Signal Corps who was originally commissioned in the Federal Service on June 7, 1893, and who remained on active duty since retirement? (2) Also what would be the status of a lieutenant colonel of Engineer, Ordnance or Signal Corps on the active list who was originally commissioned July 7, 1893, if the single list promotes a major of Infantry to colonel, said major originally commissioned July 9, 1893? Answer: (1) Let the retired officer see who on July 1 occupied the place on the active list in his arm that the retired officer would have occupied if he had not retired. Then see where this active officer stands on the single list or is promoted to on the single list. That is the rank that "Retired" should attain, he having been on active duty continuously since retirement. If not continuously, then the difference is to be made up before promotion to same rank as the active officer. (2) See article on page 1555, Aug. 28, in connection with the law creating the single list.

A. B. S.—The transport Thomas sailed from Manila Nov. 20, 1921. Your questions as to ports of call in Alaska in 1910 and 1912 we cannot answer. Apply to The A.G. for your amount of service toward retirement.

C. C.—See G.O. 36 for regulations as to regrading all enlisted men.

G. F.—Troop C, 6th Cav., left U.S. for Cuba June 14, 1898; arrived at St. Aug. 13, 1898; allow about four days each way for sailing time.

CONSTANT READER.—You cannot draw a pension for Indian War, or any other pension, so long as you are drawing retired pay.

RETIRED asks: Section 4, Reorganization Act, June 4, 1920, refers to pay and allowance of "the present military storekeeper." Does it refer to men appointed by Chief of the Signal Corps or Air Service, and who are classified as such on pay-roll and by the Civil Service? Answer: No; it applies specifically to Major Charles P. Dely, military storekeeper at West Point, and to him alone.

G. W. L.—Since Congress in 1911 passed a law fixing the date of Dec. 31, 1914, as the limit for filing claims for arrears of pay, bounty or other allowances growing out of the service of volunteers who served in the Army during the war with Spain, you could not now get a discharge gratuity on account of your service in the Spanish War.

QUERIST asks if he should receive pay of retired warrant officer. Was commissioned from active service as enlisted man September, 1917; was discharged from commission October, 1919; re-enlisted October, 1919, and was placed on retired list in November, 1919. Answer: When a decision is rendered as to just what the retired pay and allowances of a warrant officer shall be, the benefits of this provision of the Reorganization should be conferred upon you.

A. D. S. asks: I have thirteen years' continuous service in the Regular Army; six as band leader. I was ordered to appear at the A.G. school for band leaders in France and passed the prescribed examination, and was thereupon appointed second lieutenant (band leader). Is this examination sufficient to exempt me from the technical examination prescribed by Ch. 296, War Dept., 1920, for position of warrant officer (band leader), or do I have to be a graduate of the Band Leaders' School, Governors Island, N.Y., in order to receive the benefits of said exemption? Answer: The circular quite plainly makes only one exemption, that of persons holding certificates from the Army Band Leaders' School.

H. W. C.—Write to the Adjutant General of your state regarding appointment from the National Guard to West Point. We believe you have not sufficient service at present, but suggest inquiry of your A.G.

F. M. asks: (1) I have eleven years of service to my credit in the U.S. Army since September, 1908, and was discharged last March. What would be my salary as a private in the line upon re-enlisting? (2) If I stay in the Service until retired, what would be my retired pay as a first sergeant, having served as commissioned officer during the World War? Answer: (1) \$66, plus whatever specialist rating you may get, if any. This ranges from \$3 to \$25 a month. See table in issue of July 17. (2) Three-fourths of whatever the permanent pay of your grade may be at the time of your retirement. As that is nineteen years hence, the amount cannot be stated. Your commissioned service in the World War does not count for more than straight enlisted service toward retirement.

P. M. T. asks: I served continuously as an enlisted man in the Regular Army from 1899 to 1917 (nearly nineteen years). Was commissioned temporary second lieutenant, U.S. Infantry, June 30, 1917, and promoted to captain, Infantry, O.R.G., August, 1917; seriously wounded in action in France Nov. 1918; discharged as captain per surgeon's certificate of disability as fifty per cent. disabled. (1) Has Sec. 127a of National Defense Act of June 4, 1920, regarding retirement of warrant officers become a law? (2) Am I entitled to retirement under this act? Answer: (1) Section 127a is in effect.



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(2) You are not entitled to retirement under this act. Section 127a gives retired pay of warrant officer to enlisted men who retired after thirty years' service, had served as commissioned officer in the World War, but had been retired as enlisted men prior to June 4, 1920.

S. L. O. asks: Is a man with twenty-five years, six months seven days continuous service and five years, nine months twenty-seven days double time eligible for retirement as warrant officer? (Held a commission as second lieutenant Infantry, U.S.A., from Aug. 27, 1918, to Jan. 20, 1920.) Answer: No; see answers to P. M. T. and J. J. J.

J. J. J. asks: An applicant with twenty years' straight service and five years' double time receives an appointment to the grade of warrant officer. Would this man have to serve ten more years, or would he be justified in making application for retirement after five more years' service, making a total of thirty years' service, including five years' double time already earned? Sentence in law creating warrant rank reads as follows: "Shall receive base pay of \$1,320 a year and the allowances of a second lieutenant, shall be entitled to longevity pay and to retirement under the same conditions as commissioned officers." It is my understanding that a commissioned officer may retire after thirty years of actual service, upon his own application. Would a warrant officer with twenty-five years actual service and five years double time (already earned toward retirement) be entitled to retirement upon completion may be retired, in the discretion of the President, on application after thirty years' service. Opportunities are limited under this provision to the authorized strength of the "limited retired list." (2) There is no double time toward officers' retirement. Warrant officers will retire for age at sixty-four years.

PUZZLED asks: (1) Were warrant officers, other than those of the Army Mine Planter Service, granted the temporary increase of twenty per cent. (2) Is a warrant officer entitled to clothing and rations? (3) Does the extra ration, provided by the temporary increase, apply in the case of warrant officers? Answer: (1) No. (2) and (3) In addition to his pay he receives allowances of a second lieutenant; no clothing or rations.

J. K. T. asks: I am now drawing \$39.60 per month as a private first class, which is twenty per cent. longevity increase on \$32. I believe that I should draw the twenty per cent. increase on \$35 and draw \$42 per month. Answer: Should receive \$42 a month from July 1.

W. A. R. asks: (1) I have my retirement papers in and am entitled to transportation to my home, but I wish to remain at present station for some time. How long can I remain here before I lose my rights to transportation? (2) I am retiring as first sergeant and I also hold a Reserve commission as first lieutenant, Infantry Section. In case I wish to wear the uniform on special occasions, what insignia and uniform will I be entitled to wear? Answer: (1) A period of one year from date of retirement is fixed as the time during which transportation may be furnished retired enlisted men, but the War Department may extend this in meritorious cases. See Sec. 3550, Manual Q.M.C. (2) On occasions of ceremony you could wear the Reserve officers' uniform or that of your retired enlisted grade, as you wish.

G. W. L.—You are not entitled to gratuity pay for Spanish War service.

M. C. D.—Address Col. G. S. G. at Charleston, S.C., temporary headquarters of the 4th Corps Area (former Southern Department).

R. B. H.—As there is no assurance that temporary and reserve officers of the Navy will be retained in active service for any length of time, it would appear wise for you to apply for a transfer to the Regular Navy, as this is made possible under the Naval act of June 4, 1920. For full information apply through the channel to the Bureau of Navigation.

J. J. Y. asks: If an enlisted man who carries Government life insurance goes A.W.O.L. for two or three months, and is then restored to duty, does he lose his insurance policy? Answer: He has privilege of reinstating lapsed insurance. See insurance officer.

G. J. W. asks: I will retire with thirty years' service in September, 1922. If the pay for a sergeant remains the same as at present, and I should retire as such, what would my pay be, including everything? Answer: Three-fourths of \$68, or \$47.25 as pay, plus \$15.75 commutation; total, \$63.

G. H. L. asks: How shall I obtain discharge from the Service on account of dependent wife? Answer: Apply through channel.

C. S. M. asks: Has the Secretary of War the authority to grant permission for a man to re-callist for one year who is not qualified under the Army Reorganization act to do so? Answer: No.

G. A. O. writes: There has been considerable difference of opinion here as to the propriety of burying the flag that covers the casket in a military funeral. Some say it should be left on the casket when the latter is put in the box. Others maintain that it should be removed. As far as we have been able to learn there is nothing definite in regulations on this point. Could you enlighten us on the matter? The flag is expendable and if it should not be buried, what disposition should be made of it? Answer: There is no authority for the burying of a flag that covers a casket at a military funeral. The flag used for such a purpose is, according to general custom at military posts, removed from the casket just before it is lowered into the grave, and is then put in the storehouse of the Q.M. for future use. The flag is not buried with the body. It would be impracticable to furnish flags and bury them with the remains of all soldiers, and a Q.M. would have his hands full in making requisitions in advance for supply flags for a military post or hospital, to be buried with the remains of soldiers who might die at some future time. In battles it is obviously impossible to find a flag to lay on the body of a soldier before burial, as no flags are carried. If the remains are later disinterred, honors are paid by placing a flag on the casket, and removing it upon burial.

J. A. B. asks: Please give me what information you can relative to the pension or bonus that is now being given Spanish American War veterans. Is the pension being granted to men now in service? Answer: No bonus, but a pension for total now in service of \$30 a month. A service pension for a veteran 62 years old, \$12; 63 years, \$18; 72 years, \$24; 75 years, \$30. No pension payable to anyone while drawing service pay or retired pay.

J. S. asks: (1) Can a soldier be commissioned if he has passed his thirtieth, but who has not attained his thirty-first birthday? (2) Can an enlisted man who was in the service prior to April 6, 1917, who was commissioned during the World War, and re-enlisted after discharge from emergency commission, be commissioned, provided he passes the competition examinations, regardless of age? Answer: (1) Not in the line. (2) Not regardless; see Sec. 24, Reorganization act.

A. B. G. asks: Can a person on the retired list hold a Civil Service position with the Government? Answer: Yes, within certain limitations of pay. Apply to Civil Service Commissioner.

J. H. H. asks: (1) If an enlisted man accepts a commission in the Regular Army and later resigns, will this service count towards retirement as an enlisted man in case he re-enters the service as such? (2) If an enlisted man (former emer-

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

gency officer) accepts a commission in the Regular Army under the present examination schedule, will he be permitted to count his service as enlisted man towards retirement under Par. 1768, Q.M.C. Manual No. 1? Answer: (1) and (3) Yes.

W. H. M.—Try a bookseller for the book on "The Game of Stud Poker."

P. R.—Take your honorable discharge papers to any United States court or naturalization office, ask the commandant of your home to direct you where to go to receive your naturalization on the presentation of your honorable discharge.

E. A. F. asks: When the vacancy for the promotion of an officer to the next higher grade is known to exist, has that officer the right to assume the rank of the next higher grade before the order is issued? In other words, can he wear the insignia of that grade? Answer: No.

J. E.—A man who first enlisted Nov. 13, 1910, could not have been in his fourth enlistment period on July 1, 1920. His friend, who has served continuously since June 4, 1908, was in his fourth enlistment period on July 1, 1920, when the new pay table went into effect.

E. A. P.—Apply to Bureau of Navigation regarding your eligibility for discharge under re-enlistment of Feb. 19, 1918.

J. W. M.—A regimental sergeant major having been placed in the first grade and the base pay plus longevity when due for retirement, amounting to \$103.69 per month, he would receive as retired pay three-fourths of that amount, plus the \$15.75 commutation; total, \$95.45.

G. E. DE V. asks: A and B re-enlisted for three years for general service, Infantry, in June, 1919, as privates first class, both on fifth period, with between ten and fifteen years' service. A was promoted to corporal Feb. 1, 1920, and was reduced to private (through no fault of his own) June 21, 1920, and promoted to grade of private first class same date. B remained private first class from date of enlistment to present time. (1) What was the rate of pay at date of enlistment? (2) What is A's present pay as private first class? (3) What is B's present pay as private first class? Answer: (1) Permanent, \$50; plus \$15 emergency. (2) and (3) See G.O. 44, on page 1581, Aug. 28, and table on page 1422, July 17. A comes under the new table from July 1.

H. P. M.—Troop I, 3d U.S. Cavalry, left the Philippines in 1902 for the U.S. about July 10 or 15; reached U.S. Aug. 12. An enlisted man commissioned during the emergency, is dismissed as an officer, and re-enlists, his time as an officer counts for service for retirement. Ask The A.G. about the service on the 4th U.S. Vol. Infantry.

OLD-TIMER asks: Held commission from April 10, 1918, to Oct. 15, 1919; placed on retired list as sergeant first class, Q.M.C., Dec. 5, 1919. Am I entitled to the pay of a warrant officer on the retired list? Answer: Yes; will get it when determination is reached as to what such pay will be.

A. T. S.—Apply to a recruiting office for Victory button on account of your war service in the Army.

ABRACADABRA—See G.O. 44, on page 1581, our issue of Aug. 28. If this does not answer your pay question, then submit it through the channel. Table on page 1422, our issue of July 17, shows in grade 3 the pay of a staff sergeant in various longevity periods in effect on and after July 1.

ANXIOUS AWAITER.—You are not entitled to travel pay by reason of having been held to service during the war instead of passing to the Reserve at end of four years. What your retired pay will be depends upon what the permanent active pay is at time of your retirement. Those retired prior to June 30, 1922, do not get the benefit of the temporary increase provisions.

GEORGE KINDLE.—Your mother, whose present address is Mrs. Flora Kindle, 8 West Oak street, Millville, N.J., is anxious to hear from you. She says: "George has been away from me for about ten years and I am quite anxious to find out where he is. He is sixteen years of age, light blue eyes, light hair and light complexion."

B. W. S.—The A.G. will pass upon the right to wear Spanish War Service ribbons and badges.

W. H. asks: Am I entitled to the \$90 bonus upon re-enlistment? The Finance officer at this station will not pay it until the end of the enlistment. I re-enlisted March 15, 1919, and Par. 5 of Cir. 247, War D., reads as follows: "5. Men who have had prior service in the Regular Army under enlistments entered into prior to April 2, 1917, or on or after Feb. 28, 1919, will be regarded as re-enlisting and must enlist for three years, and are entitled upon such re-enlistment to payment of enlistment allowance of \$90." I enlisted after Feb. 28, 1919, and for a period of three years. Answer: The Finance officer is right. The \$90 bonus is for the act of enlisting or re-enlisting, for three years, on or after June 4. Those who enter their first enlistment after June 4 will receive their \$90 at end of the three-year term. Those who have had prior service, as in your case and as stated in the circular quoted, will upon re-enlisting after June 4, 1920, for three years receive the \$90 immediately upon such re-enlistment. If your present three-year term began say May 1, 1919, and you re-enlist for three years at end of present enlistment, you will receive \$90 May 1, 1922.

J. E.—Regulations do not declare one branch of the Army to be higher than another. For precedence of rank see A.R. 9.

C. L. T.—Apply to The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., for circular of information to those seeking entrance to West Point. A good high school training is usually sufficient preparation for the entrance examinations. The circular tells what subjects are necessary.

TIMOTHY.—See page 1585, our issue of Aug. 28, regarding the work of the board in creating the single list.

FORT LISCOM.

Fort Liscom, Alaska, Aug. 20, 1920.

It is well for us to sound off once in a while from this remote country or we would be entirely forgotten. As summer is just about over for us, and we, like our friend, the black bear, will soon crawl into our hole for the winter, we had best speak while we have the chance.

The dance given in Eagle Hall, Valdez, last Saturday night by the John T. Booth Post No. 7, District of Alaska, American Legion, was well attended. Before the dancing started Captain Overstreet gave a short address on the military history of Capt. John T. Booth, after whom our post is named. During intermission coffee and doughnuts were served in the Salvation Army hut by "ladies" known as Sergeant Hutchison and Private Jones.

Lieut. S. D. Hervey, formerly on duty at this station, passed through here with his bride on his way to Anchorage, where he is to be stationed. Mrs. James L. Dikes, who has been confined to her home, has recovered considerably and was able to attend the dance Saturday night.

Twenty men of Company F have been transferred to Com-

pany G of the regiment and will leave for Fort Gibbons, Alaska, some time in the near future. Sergeant Hartough and Corporal Russell, of Company F, 21st Inf., have just returned from Camp Kearny, Calif., where they have been attending bayonet school. From their reports the old camp has not the life that it had when Company F was there.

G.O. No. 36, War Dept., created quite a disturbance in this command and many were dissatisfied, but upon signing the pay-roll many sighs of relief were to be heard as the pay was quoted as before. Weather report for July: Twenty-seven rainy days.

As the snow will soon be falling,
Into our holes we'll be crawling.

To pass the bitter winter,
From us you will hear no more

Until the snow has left our door
And we see the sun's bright glimmer.

CASTELLA.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 6, 1920.

Most of the officers and ladies of Fort Monroe motored to Camp Eustis on Friday evening for the reception and dance tendered as a farewell to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Johnson Hagood, who are leaving Camp Eustis for station at Charleston. Col. William E. Cole, now in command at Camp Eustis, expressed the sentiments of all present in his speech, regretting that circumstances were taking General Hagood to a new post of duty and wishing him and his family all good things for the future. Mrs. Hagood was presented with a handsome platinum and gold wrist watch. General Hagood responded in a fitting manner.

Miss Katherine Dennis, of Newark, N.J., was a week-end guest of her brother, Major E. B. Dennis, and Mrs. Dennis. In honor of Miss Dennis, Major and Mrs. Dennis entertained at tea on Sunday afternoon for Majors and Mmes. Gray, Ottonson and Norton, Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mmes. Withers and Delano, Miss Barkette, Captain Hedge and Lieutenant Schaefer.

Mrs. Fithian, of Philadelphia, was a guest for the last week of Major and Mrs. S. H. McLeary. On Wednesday Major and Mrs. McLeary gave a dinner for Mrs. Fithian, Miss Fithian, Captain Hedge and Lieutenant Schaefer, later attending the hop at the Hampton Roads Golf and Country Club. The same night Major and Mrs. Smith entertained at supper at the Country Club for Col. and Mmes. Spinks and Mitchell and Mrs. Noble, wife of Colonel Noble, Int., who is a guest at the Sherwood, where Colonel Noble has now joined her.

Miss Gary, of Alexandria, Va., was a holiday guest of her niece, Mrs. D. N. Swan, Jr., and Major Swan. Mr. Doniphan, of Alexandria, came down for Labor Day to be with his daughter, Mrs. Swan, and will return with Mrs. Doniphan and little son, Jack, to-morrow. Mrs. J. A. Green is visiting relatives near Chicago and will go on to Texas before returning to Fort Monroe. Mrs. J. C. Johnson and daughter, Miss Marian, are visiting at a summer resort near Baltimore. Major Eugene Reybold is visiting his mother in Delaware City, Del. Jerry Baird, of St. Louis, returned to his home this week after spending a month with his sister, Mrs. F. J. Delano.

Lieut. and Mrs. Philip B. Taliaferro gave a beach supper party on Saturday for Majors and Mmes. Ottonson, Norton, Winslow, Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair, Lieut. and Mrs. Loop, Captains Williams and Hedge, Lieutenant Schaefer, and Miss Evelyn White, of Norfolk. Mrs. Ingalls and Miss Agnes Ingalls returned to their home in Memphis, Tenn., after a month's visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Loop. Major J. C. Henderson spent the Labor Day holidays with his family at Clay Hill Farm, Winchester, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. Loop dined with Major and Mrs. Winslow on Saturday.

Riding parties in popularity as the weather grows cooler, and an unusually large number went out on Sunday morning, among them being Majors and Mmes. Ottonson, Winslow, Sloan, Mitchell, Swan and Maybach, Miss Dennis, Majors Green and Dennis, and Mr. Stebbins. Mrs. J. B. Mitchell had as her week-end guest her brother, Mr. Stebbins, of New York.

Monroe golf enthusiasts have been much interested in the annual tournament of the Virginia State Golf Association which has been held for three days at the Hampton Roads Golf and Country Club. Major E. S. Harrison, of Fort Monroe, is one of the team from the Hampton Roads Club. On Saturday evening a buffet supper and dance was given at the club house in honor of the visitors, a large number attending from the post.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Schuyler Mills returned to their home in Washington after a visit with Mrs. Quinn Gray, aunt of Mrs. Mills, and Major Gray.

SECOND DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Travis, Texas, Aug. 29, 1920.

Despite a handicap of eight points, the Camp Travis First Team defeated the Camp Travis Second Team by a score of 16 to 10 in an exciting polo game at the Camp Travis Polo Field on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 22. The First Team made three goals in each of the first three periods, overcoming the handicap by one point. After the third period the Second Team put up a desperate fight, and held their opponents to seven goals in the last five periods, scoring two for themselves in the meantime. The First Team scored in every period except the sixth and eighth. Both teams scored two in the seventh. The eighth was hard fought. Time and time again the ball was within a few feet of a goal, only to be snatched away by the opposing player. Captain Kilburn again led in the scoring for his team, his seldom-erring shots netting a total of eight points. Lieutenant Stout made four, Major Williams two, Captain Thummell two, and Major Everett and Captain Gracie one each. The team work displayed by the winning team was excellent. They passed the ball from one to another several times down the length of the field, and a blue-coated player seemed always to be near the ball, generating it was. After the First Team had scored two in the seventh period, the Second carried the ball down the field and made two goals in quick succession, Major Everett accounting for the first and Captain Gracie for the second. The line-up: First Team—Lieut. Stout 4, Capt. Kilburn 8, Capt. Thummell 2, Major Williams 2. Second Team—Capt. Mahaffey 0, Capt. Annin 0, Capt. Gracie 1, Capt. Hester 0, Major Everett 1, handicap 8. At the 9th Infantry field meet held at the Camp Travis Stadium, Aug. 24, the 1st Battalion took first honors. The winners piled up 216 1/2 points. The 3d Battalion took second place with 153 points, while the 2d was a close third with 145 1/2 points.

Major Ernest Graves left the 2d Engineers on Aug. 28 to take station at West Point. There is not an officer or enlisted man in the regiment who does not feel with regret the loss of Major Graves. Shortly before he came the motto of the 2d Engineers was made "Faithful" implied by "Esaysons," the motto of the Corps of Engineers. By the judgment and energy of Major Graves this splendid motto of the regiment has been impressed upon the entire 2d Division. Jobs for the division commander were welcomed as opportunities, and the regiment used each occasion to test its strength and usefulness. The 2d Division dance pavilion, the rest camp at New Braunfels, the N.C.O. quarters, the officers' quarters, irrigation on vocational model gardens, roads, drainage, etc., are some of the projects which Major Graves has pushed with remarkable energy against disadvantages which would have been adequate hiding places for many others. The regiment sincerely regrets its loss and wishes Major Graves the best of success in his new field.

On Aug. 19 the Officers' Club, 2d Engrs., gave a very pretty buffet dinner and dance in the new clubhouse. Mrs. L. B. Griffith was hostess for the regiment. Among those present were Major Gen. and Mrs. Harbord, Col. and Mmes. Jadwin and Myers, Capt. and Mmes. Griffith, Norcross, Damon, Croason, Smith, Montgomery, Conant, Lieut. and Mrs. Nash, Lieut. and Mrs. York, Lieut. and Mrs. Bolter, Miss Hirschfeld, Majors Graves, Reisinger and Fowler, Captains Conant, Hester, Smith, and Lieutenant Bernell, Bennett, Walsh, Districh and Chadwick.

Lieut. Col. T. M. Coughlan, executive officer of Camp Travis, who has been on a three months' sick leave, has returned to

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San Antonio and the division. Colonel Coughlan has been suffering from neuritis due to strenuous work during the war and went to Presidio of Monterey and other places in California to forget work and recover from the nervousness of war. It is thought that the Colonel has completely recovered.

The 2d Trains held a field meet at the Camp Travis Athletic Field, Aug. 27. The 2d Supply Train, 2d Ammunition Train and the Sanitary Train were the contestants. The winners from each organization will enter the division meet which is to be held in September. Lieut. C. A. MacKay was in charge of the meet.

Sergeant Blakeman, of Company D, won the pool championship for the 9th Infantry by defeating 1st Sergeant Young, of Company E, by a score of 100 to 75. Sergeant Young held the lead for seven innings, but Sergeant Blakeman passed him in the eighth, gradually increasing his lead. Following the game, Col. La Roy S. Upton, commanding the regiment, presented Sergeant Blakeman with a handsome silver cup. The cup will be competed for each month, and the man that wins three times can be the owner of the property. The tournament created a great deal of interest, and the next one, held in September, will probably be even more exciting.

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., Sept. 3, 1920.

The ladies' riding class had a picnic-supper after the ride Friday, and on Wednesday a supper was enjoyed at the house of Major J. A. Force, who took the class that day.

There was a competitive uniform inspection for all the units of the division on Miller Field Saturday morning. The winner will receive a day's holiday and a pennant.

Word has been received of the marriage on Aug. 22 of Major Lee S. Fountain to Miss Willoughby Cunningham, of Washington, D.C. Major Fountain was sent from here some time ago to duty at the Walter Reed Hospital. He and Mrs. Fountain are stopping at the Somerset House in Washington. Mrs. Gilbert Allen entertained Mmes. Burr Irwin, H. L. Harris, T. F. McNeill, R. L. Patton, L. D. Tarleton, R. W. Boughton, Patrick Kelly and Miss Youmans at bridge and tea on Monday in her quarters in camp.

Capt. W. S. Rumbough, 5th F.S. Bn., has received word of the birth of a son in Marietta, Ohio, where Mrs. Rumbough has been living. Mrs. L. L. Lawson gave a bridge and tea at the Visitors' House on Tuesday for some twenty of her friends. Mrs. Lawson left Wednesday evening with her two little girls, Laurine and Frances, to join Lieutenant Colonel Lawson in Leavenworth, where he is to enter the Line Class.

A problem in division communication, the first of a series of training exercises in which the whole division will participate, was held Tuesday on the target range. Our baseball team, with Chaplain Manley in charge, left Friday in a private car for Camp Taylor, Ky., where it will play the 1st Division a return series of five games.

Mrs. A. D. Newman gave a bridge and supper party Tuesday in honor of Captain Newman's birthday anniversary. The guests were Majors and Mmes. Norton and Waterman and Capt. and Mrs. Elliott.

The Headquarters Troop, Capt. H. L. Bronson commanding, is the first organization of the division to win the American Remount Association horsemanship trophy, having taken the highest number of points in an inspection held in the division lately.

Mrs. F. T. Rice gave a bridge-luncheon on Wednesday for Mmes. F. H. Turner, Alexander Murray, L. D. Tarleton, J. H. Blackwell, C. L. Sturdevant, T. F. McNeill, A. D. Newman, B. S. McKensie, and the Misses Youmans and Lysle Murray. Mrs. Sturdevant returned last week from a visit spent with her husband, Lieutenant Colonel Sturdevant, at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Col. and Mrs. G. R. Greene and Mrs. Fay Wallace were entertained at the headquarters mess at dinner Sunday by Major and Mrs. Turner. They left Monday for Fort Leavenworth, where the Colonel will enter the Line Class. Major and Mrs. Tarleton took Major J. R. McKnight, Mrs. Murray and Miss Murray and Major and Mrs. Scott and children to Pine Bluff on Sunday for dinner at the Pines Hotel. On returning to Little Rock the party was entertained at the Hotel Marion at supper by Major McKnight.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. McCollum have their mother, Mrs. Dayton, visiting them. Captain Baker, M.C., and Mrs. Baker and family have arrived here, having motored through from Atlanta, Ga. They are stopping temporarily at the Visitors' House.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 26, 1920.

On board the U.S.S. Mugford on Wednesday the commanding officer, Lieut. John J. Bartholdi, and Mrs. Bartholdi entertained with a dinner-dance. Covers were laid for twelve, the guests including Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Barrows, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Anderson, Lieut. A. T. Schneider and Chaplain and Mrs. W. S. Blackard.

Honoring Comdr. and Mrs. C. W. Crosse, the officers of the 11th Destroyer Division were hosts at a tea party on board the U.S.S. Ingraham Friday. In the receiving line besides Comdr. and Mrs. Crosse were Mrs. Milton S. Davis, wife of the commander of the reserve division, Mrs. Paul W. Rutledge, Lieut. Franklin S. Irby, commander of the Ingraham, and Lieut. Arthur Rembert. Tea was poured by Miss Alice F. Sebree, of Coronado, and Mrs. Frederick Dukes, of San Francisco. Comdr. and Mrs. Crosse have recently returned from Newport, R.I., and the former has assumed command of the 11th Destroyer Division here.

Mrs. W. S. Blackard, wife of Chaplain Blackard, U.S.N., entertained with a luncheon on Tuesday at her apartments at the Vista Grande in honor of Mrs. John J. Bartholdi, wife of Lieutenant Bartholdi, and Mrs. Robert E. Jenkins and Miss Florence Cushing, of Boston. At Hotel Churchill on Wednesday a luncheon was given in honor of Mrs. Tomb, wife of Capt. J. H. Tomb, commanding officer of the naval air station on North Island.

Mrs. Meinrod Schurr, wife of Ensign Schurr, U.S.N., was hostess today at the Kirkland in honor of Mrs. Tomb, wife of Capt. J. H. Tomb. Comdr. Abram Claude, who has been attached to the U.S.S. Konnison, has left with his family for the East, where he will be stationed at the Naval Academy.

Comdr. and Mrs. John Towers were hosts Saturday evening at a fancy dress party at their home on E avenue, Coronado, their guests including Comdr. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Mustin, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. Winfield Spencer, Comdr. and Mrs. Hall Mayfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Leo Campo, Lieut. and Mrs. Perry, Comdr. C. E. Battle, Commanders Barrett, Moran and Pryor, Lieutenants Henry, Robert G. Tobin, McNally, Wend and Gray.

Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen have been having as guests at their home, 1017 G avenue, Coronado, Mrs. Harold B. Wrenn, Mrs. Thompson Buchanan and Rufus P. Spalding. Mr. Spalding having recently come from Honolulu. Commander Jensen left Monday for the North with the U.S.S.

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Prairie, and during his two months' absence Mrs. Jensen will have at her home her mother, Mrs. Mathew Allen, Mrs. Wrenn and her two children. Mrs. Wrenn entertained last Sunday with a luncheon at Hotel del Coronado, and in the evening Comdr. and Mrs. Jensen were hosts at a supper party at their home.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry A. Wiley have as their guest Mrs. Wiley's niece, Miss Betty Austin. Mrs. Wiley and Miss Austin have been spending a few days at Catalina Island.

SEVENTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Funston, Kas., Aug. 30, 1920.

As a result of the changes necessary for reorganization and the corps areas, the 7th Division now finds itself the only division in the 7th Corps Area, soon to be established, with headquarters at Fort Crook, Neb. Col. Alexander M. Miller leaves for corps headquarters to-morrow.

Col. Brooke Payne, recently assigned to the 8th Field Artillery, arrived last week, and his family is expected to-day. Major Charles Rice, who is the G-3 Assistant to the Chief of Staff, has returned after a vacation of two months spent in the Colorado mountains. Major General Wood arrived yesterday for a brief inspection of the camp, and was entertained at his old quarters which he occupied when in command of the 89th and 10th Divisions during the war. He was later entertained at tea by the Chief of Staff and Mrs. Taylor.

Some of the visiting officers from the Kansas National Guard encampment and The Adjutant General of Kansas, General Martin, were entertained by the commanding officer and division staff at the division mess on Wednesday evening. Saturday was the last day of the Kansas National Guard encampment at Republican Falls, and was to have concluded with a review for Governor Allen, of Kansas, but this was prevented by heavy rains. A provisional battery of the 7th Field Artillery Brigade and an escort of Cavalry accompanied him to camp headquarters. Col. E. A. Lewis, commanding Camp Funston, entertained at dinner Saturday for Governor Allen. Besides the Governor, the guests included Col. and Mrs. T. B. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes A. Kroner, Adj. Gen. C. I. Martin, of Kansas; Col. P. M. Holsting, commanding the 4th Kansas N.G.; Colonel Rowan, of Kansas N.G.; and Colonel Linxwiler, Assistant Adjutant General of Missouri. The dinner was given at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Kroner.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 20, 1920.

The twenty-fourth annual "Frontier Days Celebration" in Cheyenne, Wyo., July 27 to 30, was enjoyed by the Army stationed here as well as the residents of the city, and the soldiers taking part in the Roman standing race, Stockholm jumps by detachments, U.S. Cavalry, wrestling on horseback, Cavalry horse race Indian style, rescue race, Dougherty relay race and steeplechase four jumps were conspicuous numbers on the program, competing with Indians, cowboys and cowgirls, and received a liberal number of prizes. Col. Thomas B. Dugan gave daily box parties, inviting the officers and ladies of the post as his guests. The 15th Cavalry band was one of three bands that gave daily concerts during each performance.

Col. and Mrs. McNamee gave a progressive dinner party to twenty-four guests in honor of their house guest, Miss Lucile McNamee, of California. Capt. and Mrs. Richart's riding party with supper afterward at the polo bungalow was an interesting entertainment for many of the younger members of the garrison. Major Newton entertained with a dinner party in honor of Misses McNamee and McCabe.

Captains Williamson and Waldron, Lieutenants Eagles and Misses McCabe and McNamee formed a jolly dinner party at Col. and Mrs. McNamee's home preceding the hop on ladies' night at the commanding general's quarters. Misses McNamee, Rand, Laventure and Olney, Misses McNamee and McCabe were guests at a bridge tea given by Mrs. Bristol, of Cheyenne. Miss McCabe, of St. Louis, spent two weeks in the post as the guest of Mrs. McNamee, being complimented with many entertainments given in her honor. Misses Harvey, Laventure, and McNamee, with her guests, Miss McNamee, of Los Angeles, Miss McCabe, of St. Louis, and Miss McCabe, of Colorado, and Mrs. Rand were guests of Mrs. Walker, of Cheyenne, for bridge and luncheon.

Mrs. Lawson, who has been seriously ill for three months, has sufficiently recovered to enjoy a few hours' ride. Her mother from Portland and sister from Salt Lake have both visited her during the past month.

Preceding the Friday evening hop at post headquarters a dinner was given by Dr. Williamson for Mrs. McNamee, Miss Mae McCabe, Miss Lucile McNamee, Col. and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Laventure, Misses Campbell and Kieffer, Lieutenants Waldron and McEnery, Mr. and Mrs. Bristol, Miss McCabe, Mr. Jack McCabe, and Captain Walker. Lieut. Roland McNamee, of Camp Benning, Ga., is spending a month's leave here with his parents, Col. and Mrs. McNamee.

Mrs. P. S. Hudgins, who has been visiting in Little Rock, has joined her husband in the post. Mrs. J. Jasselle Tracy, of St. Louis, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Edwards. Colonel McNamee has returned from Fort George Wright, Wash., where he was on duty for two months as a member of the examining board.

Miss Mary Kieffer has had as her guest Miss Doris Lee, of Neche, N.D., and a number of social affairs were given in her honor. Capt. and Mrs. Olney are touring Yellowstone Park.

One of the most novel and amusing parties given for the many visitors now in our post was the "children's party" held at the home of Mrs. McNamee, when the guests all came in various youthful costumes and had much pleasure playing games.

Cheyenne and Fort Russell society was busy during "polo week" entertaining visitors who were here for the polo tournament. Informal teas at the polo bungalow were attractive features each day, different ladies of the post, with some friends from the city, receiving and presiding over the spacious tea table so artistically decorated with the wild and cultivated flowers of this locality. The officers and ladies of the post gave an informal hop at the headquarters ballroom on Friday evening, the guest list including those prominent in polo activities, many friends coming also from Cheyenne. Visiting polo teams from the Denver Country Club, Colorado Springs

and the Diamond Ranch were here participating in the week's sport.

In the second game on Tuesday afternoon the 15th Cavalry team, consisting of Major H. A. Meyer, Capt. D. G. Richart, Lieut. C. P. Dorland and Capt. G. S. Agnew, defeated a picked team, substituting for the Diamond Ranch, by a score of 11½ to 1. Those playing were Mr. Lawrence Phillips, jr., of Denver, Charles D. Carey, of Cheyenne, Mr. Carpenter and W. Barrie Houston, of Colorado Springs.

The Colorado Springs defeated the 15th Cavalry Gophers 8 to 4 in Wednesday's play. In the preliminary game the 15th Cavalry Juniors defeated the 15th Cavalry Coyotes 14 to 1½. Champion, Carey, Carpenter and Newbold carried the Colorado Springs colors; Watkins, Cox, Bullene and Mandell the colors of the Gophers. The Junior team consisted of Waldron, Tobin, Goodman and Ramey; the Coyote team of Falck, Green, Ewing and Hart.

A buffet lunch was served the last day of the tournament for all members and friends. The championship cup was won by the Cavalry regimental team, after defeating Cavalry Juniors by a 7 to ½ score, and presented by Colonel Dugan after the luncheon, and a cup presented to each member of the team, consisting of Meyer, Richart, Dorland and Agnew. A banquet was given in the commanding general's house Saturday evening by the post club to the players and guests and all officers of the post, numbering about seventy-five. Speakers of the evening were Senator Lawrence Phillips, of Colorado; Senator Francis E. Warren, of Cheyenne; Judge Cary and Mayor Taylor, of Cheyenne, and Colonel Dugan, of Fort D. A. Russell.

Major Meyer, who has been polo coach and captain of the regimental team, was presented a whippy polo saddle by the officers of the post who have taken part in the polo matches.

The gymkane was another attraction in our post, especially so as so many ladies, wives and daughters of the Cavalry officers took part in the events. Mrs. Meyer, winner of the stake race, won the cup presented by the Cheyenne Bank; Mrs. Bullene, winner of the prohibition race, won the pretty cup given by Mrs. Carey, of Cheyenne, and Mrs. Bigelow won the silver cup for jumps. Lieutenant Goodman, winning the polo pony race, won the men's silver cup.

On Friday Misses Breisch and Harrington entertained a large number of the younger women of Cheyenne at tea in honor of Mrs. E. W. Leard, wife of Captain Leard, of Douglas, Ariz., but until recently a member of our garrison. Mrs. Samuels, of Salt Lake City, is the guest of Mrs. Richart.

Lieutenant McEnery was host at a theater party in Cheyenne for Col. and Mrs. McNamee, Miss McCabe, of Green River, Miss McNamee, Lieut. Roland McNamee and Dr. Williamson.

Major and Mrs. Meyer entertained with a dinner and dancing party last week complimentary to the Misses Allen, of Little Rock, Ark., who with their parents are spending the summer on the post. Lieutenant Colonel Price and family, from Fort Leavenworth, has been in the post for several weeks, having stopped here for a rest during their motoring over this part of the country.

Mrs. Laventure was hostess for bridge and luncheon on Tuesday afternoon, when pretty prizes were won by Mrs. Rand, Mrs. McNamee and Mrs. Andrews. Mrs. McNamee left this week for a prolonged stay with relatives in New York and Washington.

PUGET SOUND.

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Aug. 30, 1920.

Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Mrs. Washington arrived at the yard Sunday and were week-end guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harry A. Field, who had an informal dinner in their honor, inviting Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Mrs. V. L. Cottman and Mrs. Harriet W. Brown.

The U.S.S. Idaho, with Capt. C. L. Hussey in command, has sailed from the navy yard for California waters. Mrs. Hussey, who has been in Bremerton while the ship was at the station, has also gone South.

Mrs. Theiss, widow of Capt. Emil Theiss, U.S.N., and daughter, Miss Katherine Theiss, of Washington, D.C., also Miss Jane S. Klink arrived in Bremerton for an extended visit with Mrs. Harriet W. Brown and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, sisters of Mrs. Theiss and Klink. Lieut. Lloyd E. Clifford, of the U.S.S. Rathburn, and Mrs. Clifford were hosts at an informal dinner aboard ship for Miss Julia Field, Lieut. and Mrs. M. P. Kane, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick W. Penneyer and Ensign and Mrs. Paul G. Wrenn. The Misses Leach, of Shanghai, China, are making a short visit to Mrs. Hanson, wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Hanson, at their quarters in the navy yard.

Capt. and Mrs. Harlan P. Perrill were hosts at a picnic by motorailer up the Sound, near the Naval Ammunition Depot. On the outing were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Field and Miss Julia Field, Col. and Mrs. Treadwell, Capt. and Mrs. Tarrant, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. L. Morgan, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. Kerr, Mrs. Gibson Glanzner and daughters, Lieut. and Mrs. M. P. Kane, Lieut. J. H. Duncan, Lieut. H. C. Rule and Ensign Arkush.

Mrs. Radcliffe, wife of Lieut. P. E. Radcliffe, has left for an extended visit to her mother at Valico, Calif.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Calhoun entertained at dinner for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Field and Capt. W. A. Moffett. Those who came in for bridge were Comdr. and Mrs. A. T. Church, Mrs. Gibson Glanzner, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. W. Wuest, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Addams and Commander Reese, the prizes going to Mrs. Glanzner and Commander Church.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. Quinlan have returned from the Mississippi camp, in Hood Canal, and have taken quarters at the Wolfram Hotel, Bremerton.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert R. Smith entertained at a dinner party for Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph A. Koch, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. W. Wuest and Mrs. R. J. Carstarphen. At the bi-monthly dance given by the officers of the ships on Friday those who received were Misses R. A. Koch, R. T. Kerr and H. E. Overesch.

In honor of her house guests, the Misses Leach, Mrs. Hanson entertained at tea for Misses Shoner, Bogush, Carver, Luckel, Carstarphen and Kendall.

The new \$150,000 Salvation Army hospital for women was dedicated with impressive ceremonies in Bremerton on Wednesday afternoon. Among the addresses made was one by Rear Admiral Field, commandant of the navy yard.

Major John Henley, U.S.M.C., has left for station at Quantico, Va. Mrs. Henley and her two children will visit her family in Pensacola before going to Quantico.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Columbus, N.M., Aug. 28, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. William O. Johnson and daughter, Miss Dorothy Johnson, were guests of honor at a post reception, supper and dance tendered them Saturday by the officers of Camp Furlong and Camp Shannon, Hachita, N.M., at the Officers' Club of the 24th Infantry at Columbus. All available officers and their families stationed at Columbus and Hachita attended and spent a delightful evening. In addition to being commanding officer of the 24th, Colonel Johnson is commanding officer of several sub-districts with headquarters at Columbus, and of the garrison at Camp Furlong. The guests were presented by Col. John H. French, 24th Inf. The club was decorated to harmonize with the theme of the evening, "An Evening in the Desert," stately yuccas, mountain ferns and flowers of the desert being used. The regimental band of the 24th played throughout the evening. The guests included Col. John H. French, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. A. Ripley, Majors and Misses P. B. Dwier, P. A. McDonald and J. A. Maloney, Capt. and Misses R. L. Williams, P. B. Harsh, L. McAlle, L. L. Connett, R. F. Edwards, W. J. E. Akeroyd, H. W. Mason, M. E. Jones, Lieut. and Misses W. B. White, V. J. Conrad, T. H. Holcombe, P. H. Wilson, Miss Alma Hodnett, Miss Pearl C. Cane, Mrs. Fremont Smith, Mrs. Gay L. Jones, Mr. Henry F. Ripley, jr., Major J. C. Madero, Capt. C. A. Willoughby, E. S. Johnston, R. G. Eve, M. Hamrick, Lieut. J. L. Denney, G. H. Young, G. W. Booth, H. T. Ferrin, C. Gridley, S. E. Whitesides and B. G. Kline.

Miss Dorothy Johnson, assisted by the ladies of the post, has organized a tennis club at Columbus, and the introduction of this sport promises to add much to the social activity of the

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garrison life of Camp Furlong. The long twilight evenings are conducive to tennis, and with dances, weekly Thursday and Friday meetings of the Bridge Club the garrison life is becoming more enjoyable each day. Lieut. and Mrs. V. J. Conrad leave Wednesday for their new station with the 14th Infantry at Camp Custer, Mich., going later to Panama. Mrs. Conrad, formerly Miss Melba Esch, of Kansas City, was married to Lieutenant Conrad at El Paso several months ago. Lieutenant Conrad has been secretary of the Officers' Club of the 24th Infantry for many months.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 10, 1920.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hunter Harris and little sons, Hunter and Billie, left Wednesday for their station in Los Angeles. Lieut. and Mrs. A. D. Bruce have returned from Austin, where Lieutenant Bruce has been on duty as an instructor in the National Guard. Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce will leave about Sept. 10 for Camp Benning, Ga.

Capt. and Mrs. Van Voorhis and Capt. and Mrs. Gerow entertained Tuesday with a surprise card party and supper in honor of Major and Mrs. D. K. Sterling, the occasion being the seventeenth wedding anniversary of the honor guests. The guests included Major and Mrs. Sterling and Col. and Mrs. Corbuser, Major Russell, Colonel Tompkins, Mrs. Herrick, Lieutenant Thornburgh, Major and Mrs. Cassid, Capt. and Mrs. Collins, Capt. and Mrs. Peabody.

A farewell party was quite an interesting feature at the Base Hospital on Monday evening, when Little Jack Phillips, son of Major and Mrs. Hiram A. Phillips, was the important host of the evening. An ice course was served, after which each nurse presented her little charge with a farewell token. Major and Mrs. Phillips' little Jack left Wednesday for El Paso where Major Phillips will be chief surgeon at the Base Hospital, Fort Bliss.

Major and Mrs. Willis V. Morris entertained at dinner and bridge Wednesday evening, complimenting Major and Mrs. D. K. Sterling, who have been transferred to Fort Leavenworth. Covers were laid for Major and Mrs. Sterling, Capt. and Mrs. L. T. Gerow, Major and Mrs. D. W. Harmon. Major and Mrs. D. W. Harmon entertained three tables of bridge, followed by a buffet supper, Tuesday.

THE ARMY.

Other Army Orders appear on pages 37-39.

G.O. 52, AUG. 24, 1920, WAR DEPT.

This order grants authority to appoint general courts-martial in the nine new corps areas.

G.O. 27, AUG. 13, 1920, WESTERN DEPT.

The following encampments of the Federally recognized National Guard units of the states within the Western Department, to be held at the places and on the dates hereinafter indicated, are announced:

Fifteen-day Field Training Encampments.

Basin, Wyo., Sept. 1-15—For Cavalry units and officers and enlisted men, staff corps and departments, Wyoming National Guard.

Camp Lewis, Wash., Sept. 7-21—For Engineer troops, Oregon National Guard.

Santa Cruz, Calif., Sept. 12-26—For Infantry units and officers and enlisted men, staff corps and departments, California National Guard.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

The following officers will report to Chief of Staff, Washington, for assignment to duty: Col. C. King, G.S., and Lieut. Col. J. L. De Witt, G.S. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Leave two months, about Sept. 4, 1920, to Lieut. Col. G. Sevier, G.S. (Sept. 3, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Officers of A.D. Dept. to duty as follows: Major S. A. Howard to Fort Mason, Calif., for transportation to Honolulu on transport sailing about Nov. 5; Major R. Brush, about Oct. 1, to Presidio of San Francisco as post adjutant; Major A. J. White to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on transport sailing about Oct. 5. (Sept. 3, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Officers of I.G. Dept. to duty as follows: Col. F. E. Harris to Baltimore, Md., 3d Corps Area, as inspector; Col. S. McP. Rutherford to Fort Crook, Neb., 7th Corps Area, as inspector; Col. F. M. Caldwell to Chicago, Ill., 6th Corps Area, as inspector; Major R. M. Parker is detailed in I.G.D. and will remain on his present duties at Camp Funston, Kas.; Major C. B. Hodges to Fort Crook, Neb., 7th Corps Area, as assistant to inspector; Major R. G. Benet to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as assistant to 8th Corps Area inspector. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Officers of I.G. Dept. to duty as follows: Col. O. H. Bridges to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., as 6th Corps Area inspector; Lieut. Col. G. Williams will report to Chief of Cavalry for duty in his office; Lieut. Col. P. Hurst to Camp Gordon, Ga., 5th Division, as inspector; Major E. C. Doseberry to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 5th Corps Area; Major E. S. Miller to Boston, Mass., 1st Corps Area, as assistant to the inspector; Capt. W. M. Robertson to Fort Crook, Neb. (Sept. 3, War D.)

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. G. A. Purington, Q.M.C. (promoted subject to examination), having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a lieutenant colonel by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement as a lieutenant colonel is announced. (Sept. 3, War D.)
Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. Q. Rood to Madison Barracks, N.Y., as Q.M.; Capt. V. V. Viles to Governor's Island, N.Y., as property auditor; Capt. C. R. Inley to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., as finance officer; 1st Lieut. D. C. Howard, Jr., to Washington, D.C.; Col. W. C. Babcock to Washington to the General Staff College. (Sept. 3, War D.)
First Lieut. J. L. Tunstall, Q.M.C., to Atlanta, Ga., for duty as property auditor. (Sept. 3, War D.)
Second Lieut. E. Noide, Q.M.C., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement as a captain is announced, to date from July 1, 1920. (Sept. 2, War D.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD, C.F.

Col. J. Canby, F.D., will report to commanding general 1st Corps Area as finance officer, and in addition will assume duty as zone finance officer and zone property auditor, 1st Supply Zone. (Sept. 3, War D.)
Lieut. Col. R. K. Cravens, F.D., to Omaha, Neb., 7th Corps Area, as finance officer. (Sept. 3, War D.)
Capt. T. S. Pugh, F.D., to Seattle, Wash., as property auditor. (Sept. 3, War D.)
Capt. H. G. Foster, F.D., to Los Angeles, Calif., as finance officer, U.S. Army, and property auditor, relieving Major J. B. Hyams from that duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)
Capt. A. H. Willis, F.D., to San Francisco for duty as property auditor. (Sept. 3, War D.)
Technical Sergt. J. English, F.D., Columbus Barracks, Ohio (appointed Sept. 1, 1920, from staff sergeant), is assigned to duty at present station. (Sept. 1, War D.)
Staff Sergt. T. Burke, F.D. (appointed Sept. 1, 1920), is assigned to duty in the office of the corps area finance officer, 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y. (Sept. 1, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Leave four months, about Sept. 25, 1920, to Col. C. F. Mason, M.C. (Sept. 3, War D.)
Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. T. L. Rhoads to Baltimore, Md., 3d Army Corps Area; Major W. A. Foertmeyer, at Fort Logan, Colo., will report by telegraph to the commanding general 9th Army Corps Area, San Francisco, for assignment to duty, and join station; Major J. V. Little to Denver, Colo., Fitzsimons General Hospital; Major W. E. Hall to Camp Knox, Ky.; 1st Lieut. D. L. Robinson to Atlanta, Ga., Lawson General Hospital, as camp veterinarian; 1st Lieut. L. E. Beringer to Fort Logan, Colo.; 1st Lieut. F. J. Clune to Oteen, N.C., O'Reilly General Hospital. (Sept. 2, War D.)
Major F. R. Hill, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Sept. 2, War D.)
Major T. E. Scott, M.C., is relieved from duty at Camp Pike about Oct. 1, 1920, to Chicago, Ill., and take station for pursuing a course of instruction at the Michael Reese Hospital. (Sept. 2, War D.)

The following officers of M.C. from duty at Walter Reed General Hospital and about Oct. 1, 1920, to Rochester, Minn., for a course of instruction in surgery at the Mayo Clinic: Majors L. Mitchell and W. H. Thearle. (Sept. 3, War D.)

The following officers of M.C. to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to Antwerp on transport sailing about Oct. 5, 1920: Majors W. R. Deur and G. L. Jones, Capt. F. C. Tyne, 1st Lieut. T. M. Calladine, Jr., and W. C. Colbert. Upon arrival in Antwerp each officer will proceed to headquarters of American forces in Germany for duty, relieving the following officers, who will report to The Adjutant General of the Army and the Surgeon General of the Army: Capt. E. H. Parry, 1st Lieut. R. L. Cowan, H. B. Seebold, J. P. Tomkins and M. Godfrey. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Capt. F. W. Finger, M.C., to San Francisco, 9th Army Corps Area, for duty as transport surgeon. (Sept. 3, War D.)
Capt. J. D. Miller, M.C., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. H. A. Rasmussen, M.C., to San Francisco, 9th Corps Area, for duty as transport surgeon. (Sept. 3, War D.)
First Lieut. C. H. Stearns, M.C., will report by telegraph to commanding general 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, for duty at Fort Liscum. (Sept. 3, War D.)

The following officers of M.C. to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Medical Department Field Service School, for duty: First Lieuts. M. H. Eskew and F. W. Young. (Sept. 3, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Major J. H. Snapp to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major L. B. Wright will report by telegraph to commanding general 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y., for duty and station, and will join; Capt. G. M. Krough to Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; 1st Lieut. J. J. Weeks to Fort Snelling, Minn. (Sept. 3, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

The following officers of V.C. to Hqs., Army Corps Areas indicated, for duty as assistants to the surgeons: Lieut. Col. W. Luak, from West Point, N.Y., to 1st Army Corps Area, Boston; Major J. H. Gould, from Camp Lewis, Wash., to 7th Army Corps Area, Fort Crook, Neb.; Major W. P. Hill, from Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., to 8d Army Corps Area, Baltimore; Major O. Nockolds, from Camp Travis, Texas, to 4th Army Corps Area, Charleston, S.C.; Major W. A. Sprule, from Camp Knox, Ky., to 5th Army Corps Area, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Sept. 2, War D.)
Capt. A. Mitchell, V.O., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., 1st Division, as division veterinarian. (Sept. 2, War D.)
Capt. J. H. Drayer, V.O., to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)
First Lieut. H. Z. Homer, V.O., to West Point, N.Y., as post veterinarian. (Sept. 2, War D.)
First Lieut. G. H. Seaver, V.O., to Camp Funston, Ky., for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Officers of San. C. will proceed to Hqs., Army Corps Areas indicated, for duty: Majors H. Killick, from Camp Travis, Texas, to 9th Army Corps Area, San Francisco, Calif.; A. Morehouse, from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to 6th Army Corps Area, San Antonio, Texas; O. H. Perry, from Takoma Park, D.C., to 1st Army Corps Area, Boston; A. A. Eoby,

from Brownsville, Texas, to 4th Army Corps Area, Charleston, S.C.; E. Thomas, from Camp Dix, N.J., to 2d Army Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y., and Capt. C. B. Leedom, from Camp Eustis, Va., to 5th Army Corps Area, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Capt. L. R. Bice, San. C., to Baltimore, 3d Army Corps Area, for duty. (Sept. 2, War D.)
Capt. E. Steiner, San. C., about Oct. 1, to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACH, C.E.

Col. G. P. Howell, C.E., is detailed for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the 6th Lighthouse District, relieving Lieut. Col. G. R. Lukesh, C.E., of that duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Leave on account of sickness for three months to Major F. B. Downing, C.E. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Capt. H. Kramer, C.E., is detailed as professor at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, for duty. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Capt. E. G. Bliss will report to Chief of Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service, Washington, for duty in his office; Capt. E. W. Wilson to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., as property auditor; Capt. F. S. Skinner from Hoff General Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y., to Milwaukee, Wis., and take station; Capt. M. P. Fox to Washington; 1st Lieut. B. C. Hill to Camp Funston, Kas., for assignment to duty with 5th Engrs. (Sept. 3, War D.)
Capt. J. W. Stewart, C.E., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from July 1, 1920. (Sept. 3, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Capt. J. C. Beatty, O.D., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from July 1, 1920. (Sept. 2, War D.)

The following officers are detailed in O.D.: Capt. I. A. Crump, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. M. H. Davis, C.A.C.; W. W. Murphy, C.A.C. and R. Z. Crane, Inf. (Sept. 2, War D.)
Capt. P. J. Guinther, O.D., to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, C.A.S.

Capt. W. C. Ocker, Air Ser., to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C., for duty. (Sept. 9, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

COL. J. T. AXTON, C.C.

Chaplain J. T. Moore, now on detached service at the School for Chaplains, Camp Grant, Ill., to proper station, Fort Thomas, Ky. (Sept. 3, War D.)

CAVALRY.

MAJOR GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C.C.

11TH—Lieut. Col. W. R. Renziehausen, 11th Cav., from further duty at Camp John H. Beacom, Calif., to the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., for duty. (Aug. 23, Western D.)

Troop 11th Cav. from further duty at the camp at Campo, Calif., to San Diego, Calif., for station at that post. (Aug. 23, Western D.)

Troop H, 11th Cav., and attached platoon of the Machine Gun Troop of the regiment, at Camp John H. Beacom, Calexico, Calif., from further duty at that camp and to the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., for station. (Aug. 23, Western D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

The retirement of Col. J. A. Gaston, Cav., from active service on Sept. 2, 1920, is announced. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Col. R. J. Fleming, Cav., is detailed as officer in charge of R.O.T.C. affairs, 5th Corps Area, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Col. W. T. Johnston, Cav., is detailed as professor at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas. (Sept. 3, War D.)

The following officers are detailed as assistant professors of military science and tactics at the institutions indicated: Major B. L. Burch, Cav., to University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; Major C. L. Stevenson, Cav., to Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Major F. S. Snyder, Cav., to Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Capt. H. C. Lutz, Cav., is transferred to Lovell General Hospital, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for further treatment. (Sept. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. T. M. Rundel, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to 4th Cav., and to Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Lieut. Col. A. U. Faulkner, F.A., is assigned to 20th F.A., and to Camp Bragg, N.C., for duty. (Sept. 2, War D.)

The following officers of F.A. are assigned to the regiments indicated after their names, and will join: Lieut. Col. F. B. Hennessy, 8th F.A., Camp Funston, Kas.; Majors R. O. Mason, 4th F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas; B. Lyerly, 6th F.A., Camp Dix, N.J. (upon arrival); O. A. Dickinson, 13th F.A., Honolulu, H.T. (upon arrival); J. McV. Austin, 21st F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C.; W. H. Shepherd to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty; M. Magruder, 1st Bn., 19th F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C.; C. P. Hollingsworth, 2d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Major F. J. Thorp, Jr., F.A., is detailed as inspector-instructor N.G. of Pennsylvania, and to Pittsburgh. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Major I. V. Todd to Fort Crook, Neb., as property auditor; Capt. H. J. Lawes is assigned to 33d F.A., and to Camp Knox, Ky.; Capt. T. G. Hanson, Jr., to Washington to the Q.M. General of the Army for assignment. (Sept. 3, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

The following officers are detailed in A.G.D.: Majors J. O. Steger and W. N. Porter, C.A.C. (Sept. 2, War D.)
Major W. Paterson, C.A.C., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

The following officers of C.A.C. to coast defenses indicated after their names for duty: Capt. F. D. Applin, Fort Worden, Wash.; 1st Lieut. R. E. De Bussy, Fort Du Pont, Del.; 1st Lieut. J. Parker, Fort Howard, Md.; 1st Lieut. P. St. C. Browne, Fort Howard, Md. (Sept. 3, War D.)

INFANTRY.

MAJOR GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C.I.

5TH—First Sergt. J. W. Froman, Co. H, 5th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Dix, N.J., and to home. (Sept. 1, War D.)

28TH—Col. J. M. Graham, 28th Inf., to Camp Benning, Ga., not later than Oct. 1 for duty. (Sept. 2, War D.)

31ST—Sergt. J. J. Kearns, Co. C, 31st Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and to home. (Sept. 1, War D.)

58TH—Lieut. Col. J. G. Hannah, 58th Inf., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

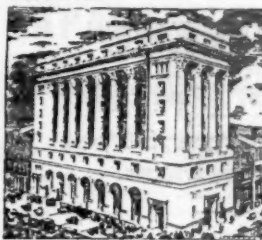
Par. 85, S.O. 202-0, Aug. 27, 1920, War D., is amended to read as follows: The following officers are relieved from further detail in the I.G.D.: Col. J. H. Hughes, Lieut. Col. W. L. Reed and L. J. Van Schaick, Inf. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Lieut. Col. B. P. Johnson, Inf., from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., to proper station, Fort Douglas, Utah. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Infantry officers to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. B. Lister to Camp Benning, Ga., on Sept. 19; Lieut. Col. J. J. Miller is detailed for general recruiting service, and to Albany, N.Y.; Capt. L. S. Devore is assigned to 44th Inf.,

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and to Hawaiian Department; Capt. R. A. McClure is assigned to 19th Inf., and to Douglas, Ariz.; Capt. J. M. Moore is assigned to 36th Inf., and to Camp Devens, Mass.; Capt. L. P. Johns is assigned to 55th Inf., and to Camp Funston, Kas.; Capt. R. H. Bishop is assigned to 3d Inf., and to Eagle Pass, Texas; 1st Lieut. G. W. Griner, Jr., to Camp Benning, Ga.; 1st Lieut. L. G. Thompson is assigned to 47th Inf., and to Camp Lewis, Wash.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Hagelstein is assigned to 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Nichols is assigned to 18th Inf., and to Camp Dix, N.J.; 1st Lieut. J. L. Whitelaw is assigned to 16th Inf., and to Camp Dix, N.J.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Smith to Boston, 1st Corps Area. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Major H. H. Pritchett, Inf., is detailed in I.G.D., and to Baltimore, Md., for duty as assistant to 3d Corps Area inspector. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Major R. R. Glass, Inf., is detailed as professor at the Polytechnic High School and Junior College, Riverside, Calif. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Major C. P. Hall, Inf., is detailed in the A.G.D. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Leave one month to Major G. T. Everett, Inf. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Capt. H. G. Ball, Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from July 1, 1920. (Sept. 3, War D.)

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. R. S. Wiley, P.S., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. D. L. Sears, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 2, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major F. B. McKenna, U.S.A., retired, is detailed as professor at the St. Ignatius College, Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Capt. J. P. Wilson, retired, is detailed as assistant professor at the Salt Lake City high schools, Utah. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Capt. M. E. Morris, P.S., retired, is detailed for general recruiting service, and to Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. W. D. CONNOR, C.T.S.

First Lieut. R. H. Woolsey, Trans. Corps, to Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Army Field Clerk R. C. Huston to Baltimore, Md., for duty with the 3d Corps Area Hqs. as chief clerk. (Sept. 1, War D.)

Army Field Clerks A. B. Wood and T. W. Schuets to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty with 5th Corps Area Hqs. (Sept. 1, War D.)

Army Field Clerks A. N. Howard and M. Johnson to Baltimore, Md., in office of the depot Q.M. for duty with 3d Corps Area Hqs. (Sept. 1, War D.)

THE NAVY.

Navy Gazette and Orders appear on earlier pages.

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BATTLESHIP SQUADRON TWO.

Division Three.

CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. Guantanamo to Philadelphia (Sept. 5).

KANSAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Long), Capt. R. C. Moody. Hampton Roads, Va.

LOUISIANA, Capt. John F. Hines. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. E. L. Bennett. En route to Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Four—Rear Admiral A. T. Long.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De L. Hasbrouck. Hampton Roads, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. W. D. Brotherton. Hampton Roads.

MICHIGAN, Capt. G. W. Laws. Hampton Roads, Va.

BATTLESHIP SQUADRON THREE.

Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander.

Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. H. H. Hough. North River, N.Y.

DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins. North River, N.Y.

FLORIDA, Capt. P. N. Olmstead. North River, N.Y.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. T. J. Senn. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Seven—Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

ARIZONA, Capt. W. W. Phelps. North River, N.Y.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. M. Nulton. North River, N.Y.

NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee. North River, N.Y.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. North River, N.Y.

CRUISE SQUADRON ONE—Division One.

HUNTINGTON. Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

DES MOINES, Capt. A. St. Clair Smith. Vera Cruz, Mexico.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. Navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NIAGARA, Comdr. R. B. Adams. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. G. J. Meyers. Ceiba, Honduras.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay. Charleston, S.C.

Division Three.

FREDERICK, Capt. W. P. Scott. Antwerp, Belgium.

PUEBLO, Capt. H. H. Royal. Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Thieser. Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH. In European waters.



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DESTROYER FLOTILLA THREE.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Commander.
ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. Newport, R.I.

OPERATIVE SQUADRON.

Capt. William P. Cronan, Commander.
BLACK HAWK (flagship and tender), Capt. Byron A. Long. Newport, R.I.
Divisions 25, 19 and 36 of the Destroyer Organization, given below, are assigned to the Operative Squadron.

Squadron One—Capt. A. Buchanan, Commander.
DIXIE (tender), Comdr. W. T. Conn, jr. Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Forty-two.

SHARKEY. Boston, Mass.
BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. Newport, R.I.
TOUCHEY. North River, N.Y.
ISHERWOOD. Navy yard, Boston, Mass.
CASE. Boston, Mass.
LARDNER. Charleston, S.C.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM. Philadelphia, Pa.
REID, Comdr. V. D. Chapline. Newport, R.I.
WORDEN. Charleston, S.C.
FLUSSER, Comdr. R. S. Galloway. New Orleans, La.
CONVERSE, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas. Charleston, S.C.
DALE, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley. Newport, R.I.

Division Fifty.

OSBORNE, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. Charleston, S.C.
DALLAS, PAUL JONES, HOPKINS and LAWRENCE. Under construction.

Squadron Two—Capt. C. H. Train, Commander.
BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Downes. En route to Charleston, S.C.

Division Twenty-seven.

WILMER. Newport, R.I.
FOX, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. En route to European waters.
CANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. En route to European waters.
BROOKS, Comdr. T. G. Elyson. Newport, R.I.
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. W. Baggeley. Newport to sea Sept. 3.
OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Forty.

BILLINGSLEY, Comdr. H. D. Cooke. Philadelphia, Pa.
OHLS, KING, STURTEVANT, J. K. PAULDING and McFARLAND. Under construction.

Division Forty-one.

SANDS, WILLIAMSON, REUBEN JAMES, BAINBRIDGE, GOFF and BARRY. Under construction.

Squadron Three.

Division Thirty-seven.
A. P. UPSHUR, HUNT, W. C. WOOD and HERNDON. Fitting out.
BRANCH, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. At Norfolk, Va.
GEORGE E. BADGER, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Berry. Newport, R.I.

Division Thirty-nine.
STEWART, POPE, PEABY, PILLSBURY, FORD and TRUX-TUN. Under construction.

Division Forty-eight.
BRECKINRIDGE. En route to Philadelphia, Pa.
BIDDLE. At navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
HULBERT and NOA. Under construction.
CHARLES AUSBURN. Boston, Mass.
SPRUITT. Boston.

FLOTILLA TWO.

CHESTER. Boston, Mass.
LEONIDAS, Capt. C. P. Nelson. Charleston, S.C.

Squadron Seven—Division Seven.
McKEE, ROBINSON, COLHOUN, STEVENS and RINGGOLD. Portsmouth, N.H.
McKEAN. Charleston, S.C.

Division Twenty-one.
MEREDITH, FOOTE, MADDOX and COWELL. At Boston, Mass.
BUSH. Charleston, S.C.
KALK. Boston, Mass.

Division Twenty-eight.
OSMUND INGRAM. Boston, Mass.
McCOOK, McCALLA, BELKNAP, RODGERS and BANCROFT. Charleston, S.C.

Squadron Eight—Division Eight.

TAYLOR. Portsmouth, N.H.
HARDING, Comdr. Mark L. Hersey. Philadelphia, Pa.
BELL. Charleston, S.C.

GRIDLEY. Charleston to sea Sept. 2.
FAIRFAX. En route to Charleston, S.C.

Division Twenty-four.
ABBOT, Comdr. S. Doherty. Brooklyn, N.Y.

BAGLEY. Hampton Roads, Va.
CLEMSON. Norfolk, Va.
HOPEWELL, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. La Franz. Gloucester, Mass.
HARADEN. Charleston Navy Yard.
THOMAS. Charleston, S.C.

Division Twenty-five.
SATTERLEE, Comdr. R. M. Fawell. Newport, R.I.
DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett. Tampico, Mexico.
GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Dressel. Newport, R.I.
SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. Newport, R.I.
GRAHAM (flagship), Comdr. C. C. Soule. Newport, R.I.
MASON, Comdr. Russell Willson. Newport, R.I.

Squadron Nine—Division Nineteen.
BLAKELEY (flagship), Comdr. Wilson Brown. Newport, R.I.
BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Berg. Newport, R.I.
BARNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman. Newport, R.I.
PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Brooks. Newport, R.I.
WILLIAM B. PRESTON. Norfolk, Va.
CROWNSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham. Newport, R.I.

Division Twenty.
COLE. Charleston, S.C.
J. FRED TALBOT. Navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
HALE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar. Charleston, S.C.
ELLIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Van Metro. Newport, R.I.
DUFONT. New York, N.Y.

Division Thirty-six.
DICKERSON (flagship), Comdr. W. B. Woodson. Newport.
SCHENCK, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Hall, jr. Tampico, Mexico.
HERBERT, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Smith. En route to Newport, R.I.
LEARY, Comdr. F. C. Martin. Newport, R.I.
CHARLES AUSBURN. Boston, Mass.
SIOARD, Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dichtman. Newport, R.I.
HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. Newport, R.I.

Flotilla Five—Division One.
BALCH, PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN and DOWNES. At Norfolk Navy Yard.
ATLWIN and CASSIN. Philadelphia.

Division Two.
McDOUGAL. New York Yard.
O'BRIEN. Newport, R.I.
WINSLOW, NICHOLSON and ERICSSON. Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Three.
WADSWORTH, PORTER, CUMMINGS, TUCKER and WAIN-WRIGHT. Philadelphia.
CONYNGHAM. Boston, Mass.

Division Four.
SAMPSON. New York Yard.
WILKES, ALLEN, SHAW, DAVIS and ROWAN. Philadelphia.

Division Five.
GRAVEN and MANLEY. Philadelphia Navy Yard.
CALDWELL. Philadelphia, Pa.
CONNOR. Norfolk, Va.
STOCKTON. Charleston, S.C.
GWIN. Charleston, S.C.

Division Six.
LITTLE, GREGORY, STRINGHAM and SIGOURNEY. Philadelphia, Pa.
KIMBERLEY. Boston, Mass.
DYER. Charleston, S.C.

Division Nine.
ISRAEL. Portsmouth, N.H.
LUCE. Boston, Mass.
STRIBLING, MAURY and LANSDALE. Philadelphia, Pa.

AIR DETACHMENT.
SHAWMUT, Capt. George W. Steele. North River, N.Y.
SANDPIPER. North River, N.Y.

SUBMARINE DETACHMENT.
Capt. J. R. Defrees, Commander.

CAMDEN (flagship), Capt. J. R. Defrees. Newport, R.I.
Division Nine.
R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-7, R-8, R-9 and R-10. Newport, R.I.
R-6. Newport, R.I.

Division Fifteen.
BUSHNELL (tender). Delaware Breakwater.
AA-1. Norfolk, Va.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA THREE.
(Not attached to Atlantic Fleet)—Capt. T. C. Hart, Commander.

Division Twelve.
RAINBOW (tender). Boston, Mass.
S-3. Portsmouth, N.H.
S-4. Portsmouth, N.H.
S-5. Submerged off Delaware Breakwater.
S-7. Portsmouth, N.H.

Division Eighteen.
BEAVER, Capt. T. C. Hart. Delaware Breakwater.
S-1. New London, Conn.
S-2. New London, Conn.

MINE DETACHMENT—Squadron One.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. H. E. Lackey. Portsmouth, N.H.
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Connor. Boston, Mass.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. Boston, Mass.

Squadron Two—Division One.
AUK, FLAMINGO, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, GREBE and OSPREY. Portsmouth, N.H.

Division Two.
CHEWINK. Portsmouth, N.H.
CORMORANT. Portsmouth, N.H.
LARK. Portsmouth, N.H.
MALLARD. En route to Yorktown, Va.
SWAN. Portsmouth, N.H.
QUAIL. En route to Delaware Breakwater.

TRAIN.
Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. W. B. Wells. Philadelphia, Pa.

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PROMETHEUS, Capt. R. D. White. Guantanamo, Cuba.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M.C.). North River, N.Y.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. En route to Delaware Breakwater.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Dinamore. New York, N.Y.
CULGOA, Comdr. E. P. Svarz. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

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NEW MEXICO (flagship).

BATTLESHIP SQUADRON FOUR.

Vice Admiral O. S. Williams, Commander (New York, flagship).

Division Six—Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship). Capt. De Witt Blamer. En route to Honolulu.
ARKANSAS, Capt. L. R. de Steiguer. En route to Honolulu.
NEW YORK, Capt. W. V. Pratt. En route to Honolulu.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. Navy yard, Puget Sound.

Division Eight—Vice Admiral O. S. Williams, Commander.
NEW MEXICO, Capt. A. L. Willard. En route to Honolulu.
IDAHO, Capt. C. L. Hussey. En route to Honolulu.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. A. Moffett. Navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh. At navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CRUISER SQUADRON TWO.

Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Commander (Seattle, flagship).

Division Two.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. Pinta Arenas, Costa Rica.
TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. Balboa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
DENVER, Comdr. E. B. Fenner. Mare Island, Calif.

(Continued on next page.)



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(Continued from preceding page.)

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MISSOULA (ex-Montana), Capt. S. E. Moser. Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLOTTE (ex-NORTH CAROLINA), Capt. H. P. Perrill. Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON. Bremerton, Wash.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA FOUR.

Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, Commander.
MELVILLE (flagship of Rear Admiral Wiley).
BROOKLYN, Capt. D. W. Knox. Mare Island, Calif.
Squadron Five.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship). Mare Island, Calif.
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. Bremerton, Wash.

Division Thirty-eight.

PARROTT, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelley. En route to San Diego, Calif.
EDSALL. Under construction.
MACLEISH. Newport, R.I.
SIMPSON. Under construction.
BULMER. Newport, R.I.
McCORMICK. Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Comdr. G. W. Haines. Navy yard, Brooklyn.
BADGER, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. Mare Island, Calif.
TWIGGS. San Diego, Calif.
BABBITT, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor. San Diego, Calif.
DE LONG. San Diego, Calif.
JACOB JONES. Sausalito, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY, Comdr. P. N. Eklund. Mare Island, Calif.
FULLER, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Rogers. San Diego, Calif.
JOHN F. BURNES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. San Diego, Calif.
FARRAGUT. San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL, Comdr. R. A. Spruance. San Diego, Calif.
SOMERS, Comdr. H. C. Gearing. San Diego, Calif.
Squadron Ten.

MELVILLE, Comdr. W. L. Pryor. San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER, Comdr. J. P. Olding. San Diego, Calif.
GILLIS. San Diego, Calif.
McDERMUT. San Diego, Calif.
DELPHY. San Diego, Calif.
WELLES, Lieut. Comdr. G. N. Reeves. San Diego, Calif.
AULICK. Mare Island, Calif.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Lieut. Comdr. A. D. Bernhard. Manzanillo, Mexico.
THORNTON, Comdr. A. G. Stirling. Mare Island, Calif.
TINGEY, Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Johnson. San Diego, Calif.
SWASEY, Comdr. F. A. Todd. San Diego, Calif.
MEADE, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Lando. San Pedro, Calif.
MORRIS, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Frelson. En route to San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

DORSEY and DENT. Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash.
ROPER. Bremerton, Wash.
TALBOT. Portland, Ore.
RATHBURN. Bremerton, Wash.
WATERS. Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Eleven—Capt. L. E. Sargent, Commander.

SALEM (flagship), Capt. Hayne Ellis. San Diego, Calif.
BUFFALO (tender), Comdr. J. V. Babcock. San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KENNISON. San Diego, Calif.
KILTY. Mare Island, Calif.
GLAXTON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Leighton. San Diego, Calif.
HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman. San Diego, Calif.
BOGGS, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. San Diego, Calif.
WARD. San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

HOGAN. San Diego, Calif.
MACKENZIE, Comdr. J. D. Willson. San Diego, Calif.
RENSHAW. San Diego, Calif.
O'BANNON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. San Diego, Calif.
HOWARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. J. Benson. San Diego, Calif.
STANSBURY, Comdr. J. H. Hoover. San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.

MCCAWLEY, Comdr. A. W. Sears. San Diego, Calif.

SINCLAIR, Comdr. G. E. Smith. San Pedro, Calif.
DOYEN. San Diego, Calif.
MOODY, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Olson. San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW, Lieut. Comdr. M. J. Peterson. San Diego, Calif.
MEYER, Comdr. W. Clarke. San Diego, Calif.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA TWO.

Squadron Four—Division Ten.

WILLIAMS and HAZELWOOD. San Diego, Calif.
CHAMPLIN and SCHLEY. San Diego, Calif.
MUGFORD. San Diego, Calif.
CHEW. San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

BREESE, RADFORD, MONTGOMERY, LAMBERTON and RAMSAY. San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE. Mare Island, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

AARON WARD, EVANS, WICKES and BUCHANAN. Mare Island, Calif.
PHILIP. Mare Island, Calif.
WOOLSEY. San Francisco, Calif.

Squadron Six—Division Eighteen.

CROSBY, WALKER, PALMER and CRANE. San Diego, Calif.
THATCHER. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

BALLARD, Lieut. Comdr. P. M. Bates. Newport, R.I.
McLANAHAN and SHUBRIK. San Diego, Calif.
EDWARDS. Bremerton to sea Sept. 3.
LAUB and GREENE. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-three.

STODDERT, Comdr. H. F. Glover. Mare Island, Calif.
RENO. En route to San Diego, Calif.
FARQUHAR. San Diego, Calif.
THOMPSON, Comdr. C. L. Best. En route to San Diego, Calif.
KENNEDY. Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain. Mare Island, Calif.

Division Eleven.

INGRAHAM. San Diego, Calif.
SPROSTON. Bremerton, Wash.
ANTHONY. San Diego, Calif.
BURNS. San Pedro, Calif.

AIR DETACHMENT.

AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. San Diego, Calif.

MINE DETACHMENT.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE. San Pedro, Calif.
LUDLOW, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Four—Division Three.

PELICAN. Charleston, S.C.
SEAGULL. Mare Island, Calif.
TANAGER. Charleston, S.C.
LAPWING. En route to San Diego, Calif.
WHIPPOORWILL. Charleston, S.C.
THRUSH. San Pedro, Calif.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. En route to Canal Zone.
PENGUIN. Mare Island, Calif.
AVOCET and HERON. San Pedro, Calif.
ORIOLE. Mare Island, Calif.
FINCH. Mare Island, Calif.

TRAIN.

Rear Admiral S. S. Wood, Commander.
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. E. H. Dodd. San Pedro.
VESTAL, Capt. F. J. Horne. San Pedro, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M.C.). San Diego, Calif.
COMFORT. Mare Island, Calif.
CELTIC. San Diego, Calif.
GLACIER. Mare Island, Calif.
NANSHAN. San Pedro, Calif.

FUEL SHIPS.

ORION. Guantanamo, Cuba, to Hampton Roads, Va.
VULCAN. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
NEPTUNE. Cristobal, Canal Zone.
JASON. In Canal Zone.
KANAWHA. San Diego, Calif.
CUYAMA. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
BRUTUS. En route to San Francisco, Calif.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral Harry McL. P. Huse, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

CRUISER DETACHMENT.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Admiral Huse), Capt. David W. Todd. Danzig.
GALVESTON, Capt. Victor A. Kimberly. Gibraltar to New York Aug. 31.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. Constantinople, Turkey.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. Venice, Italy.
PANTHER, Comdr. C. E. Wood. En route to Malta.

DESTROYER DETACHMENT.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. I. F. Dortch. Spalato.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. Spalato.
HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. Sebastopol.
LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. Venice.
BROOME, Comdr. C. M. Austin. Danzig.
ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Ancrum. Spalato.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dease. Constantinople.
BARKER, Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Windsor. Constantza.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. Constantinople.
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. Beirut.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. Alexander Sharp, jr. Sebastopol.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. Yalta.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.
HURON (ex-SOUTH DAKOTA) (flagship of Admiral Gleaves), Capt. H. I. Cohn. Chefoo, China.

Division One.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. Vladivostok, Siberia.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. Shanghai, China.

Division Two—Capt. Thomas A. Kearney, Commander.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. John B. Rhodes. Hankow, China.

Division Three.

PAMPANGA. Kongmoon, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock. Kiukiang, China.
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. Chungking, China.
SAMAR, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Lewis. Shanghai, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Haas. Shanghai, China.
ELCANO, Lieut. Comdr. C. McCauley. Ichang, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Fergus. Chengling, China.

Destroyer Division Thirteen.

UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. Cavite, P.I.
GREER, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. Chinwangtao, China.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. Chefoo, China.
LEA, Comdr. George W. Kenyon. Chinwangtao, China.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stuart. Chinwangtao, China.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. Chinwangtao, China.

MINE DETACHMENT.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Deem. Chinwangtao, China.
RIZAL, Comdr. S. E. Root. Chinwangtao, China.

AUXILIARIES.

AJAX. Olongapo, P.I.
ABARENDA. Chefoo, China.
POMPEY. Cavite, P.I.
MOHICAN. Cavite, P.I.
GENESSEE. En route to Asiatic Station.
GENERAL ALAVA. Chefoo, China.
SARA THOMPSON. Chefoo, China.
BITTERN and R. L. BARNES. Guam.

UNASSIGNED.

CHICAGO. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. Navy yard, Washington, D.C.
OHIO, Capt. John Halligan. Hampton Roads, Va.
PADUCAH. Portsmouth, N.H.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. R. D. McCullough. Constantinople.
TALLAHASSEE. Charleston, S.C.
VIXEN. St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.
WHEELING. Galveston, Texas.

NAVAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

ALAMEDA. River Clyde, Scotland, to Port Arthur, Texas, Aug. 20.
ARETHUSA. Charleston, S.C., to Port Arthur, Texas.
ASTORIA. Mare Island, Calif.
BATH. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.
BEAUFORT. Charleston, S.C.
CAESAR. Norfolk, Va.
GULFPORT. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
HANCOCK, Capt. J. G. Church. Philadelphia, Pa.
HENDERSON, Capt. W. R. White. Philadelphia, Pa.
HOUSTON. Bremerton, Wash.
KITTELY. Charleston, S.C.
LONG BEACH. Portsmouth, N.H.
MARS. Danzig, Baltic Sea.
NERO. San Domingo City.
NEWPORT NEWS. Cavite, P.I.
PATOKA. En route to Cristobal.
PENSACOLA. Cavite to San Francisco.
PYRO, Comdr. J. S. Graham. Bremerton, Wash.
QUINCY. Hampton Roads, Va.
RAMAPO. En route to Port Arthur, Texas.
SAPELO. En route to Constantinople.
SATURN. In Alaskan waters.
TRINITY. Norfolk, Va.

NAVY G.C.M. CASES.

Lieut. Comdr. Solomon H. Geer, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. on April 7, 1920, at the naval station, Cavite, P.I., and acquitted of the following charges: Contact to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and falsehood. The convening authority on April 20 placed the following indorsement on the record: "After a careful review of the evidence adduced in this case, the reviewing authority is unable to understand how the court could arrive at the finding which it did. Six witnesses positively identified Lieutenant Commander Geer as the officer in question. There is nothing in the record tending to show that the testimony given by these witnesses was not reliable. The court is, of course, in a better position than the reviewing authority to determine what weight should be given to the testimony of a witness. The finding of the court in this case can be explained only on the ground that it did not believe the testimony given by these six witnesses, since all of the other evidence given was of a negative character with the exception of the testimony of Darley P. Dunn, who was positive that Lieutenant Commander Geer was not the officer in question. It is not perceived why the court should have accorded such surprising weight to the testimony of this witness." Acting Secretary of the Navy R. E. Conz, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "The Judge Advocate General on June 23 noted that on page 53 of the record it is recorded that the judge advocate offered in evidence a letter signed by the accused. The admission of the document was objected to by the accused (counsel) on the ground that it had not been properly identified, and that the witness had not been shown to be the legal custodian of the document. The witness on the stand at the time was the aid to the commandant of the naval station, Cavite, and had testified that the letter in question was, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the statement he had received from the accused, submitted in accordance with an order of the commandant. But it is not shown that the witness was the legal custodian of the letter. The letter was offered in evidence by the judge advocate, who was not at the time a witness. This procedure is not in accordance with that laid down in Sec. 187, Naval Courts and Boards. However, as the accused was acquitted, the irregularity cannot be considered as having prejudiced his rights, and the error of the court in admitting the letter into evidence over the objection of the accused was not material. Subject to the above, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, the proceedings, findings and acquittal were legal." (C.M.O. 95, July 17, 1920, Navy Dept.)

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NOTES OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

British Cruiser *Vindictive* Raised.

The British cruiser *Vindictive*, which was sunk at Ostend, Belgium, in May, 1918, to block the channel there against German submarines at the Zeebrugge base, an exploit which is among the most notable in the history of naval warfare, was successfully raised by the British on Aug. 10, 1920. She will be presented to the Belgian government as a memorial, at the harbor of Ostend. After the *Vindictive* was raised and towed to her mooring, the British white ensign was run up on her mast and she was decked in bunting. Sirens and steam whistles on ships in the harbor rendered salutes, and thousands of people on the piers and sands, together with large numbers in boats, cheered enthusiastically. The *Vindictive* was rusty from her long immersion and her upper works and funnels were all gone.

Sale of British Warships.

British warships to the number of 190 have been sold since the end of the World War, up to and including July 21, 1920. The ships include: Fifteen battleships, nine cruisers, seventeen light cruisers, eight monitors, and 141 torpedo-boat destroyers and leaders and torpedo-boats. Warships have been disposed of without payment to British self-governing dominions as follows: Canada, one cruiser and two destroyers; Australia, one flotilla leader, five destroyers, six submarines and three sloops; New Zealand, one cruiser; Newfoundland, one sloop and one trawler.

New British Destroyer.

The British torpedo-boat destroyer *Wolverine*, launched July 17, 1919, was turned over to the British Admiralty by her builders, J. S. White and Company of Cowes, on July 27, 1920, ready for service. She is a vessel of 1,450 tons displacement, and in her full power trials has maintained an average speed of between thirty-four and thirty-five knots. She can carry 400 tons of oil fuel, which will enable her to run 1,000 miles at full speed. The propelling machinery comprises a double set of Brown-Curtis geared turbines of 28,000 shaft horsepower, and Michell thrust blocks have been installed. Steam is generated in three Admiralty type water-tube boilers equipped with oil fuel apparatus. The *Wolverine's* armament consists of superimposed 4.7 inch guns fore and aft, with fire control and director gear; two anti-aircraft high-angle quick-firing guns on an elevated platform amidships, and two sets of triple torpedo tubes mounted on revolving platforms.

Retirement in the British Navy.

Regulations in regard to voluntary retirement of officers in the British navy have recently been issued by the Admiralty. Except for junior accountant officers applications can only be considered for immediate retirement, the London Times states. Officers who desire retirement from some future date should defer applications until the date arrives, when consideration of them will depend upon there being still at that date a surplus of officers of their rank. Officers retired voluntarily are not eligible for leave except under certain limitations. Rates of retired pay and gratuity are calculated with reference to complete years of service or seniority in rank. Gratuities are not subject to income tax. Widows' pensions will be payable provided the officer was in receipt of retired pay before his death. Widows of officers retired with a gratuity only will not be eligible for widows' pensions. Rates of retired pay are liable to reduction in 1924, or subsequently, if the cost of living falls, except for captains and commanders, R.N., and lieutenant colonels and majors, R.M., who are granted retired pay on the ordinary scales; and lieutenant commanders, lieutenants and mates, and officers of relative rank in the Royal Marines who retire upon special rates. These officers will not be eligible for increase in the special rates of retired pay in the event of the ordinary rates being increased.

ADMIRAL JELlicoe's TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL SIMS.

Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, British navy, in his book, "Crisis of the Naval War," which was published in London on July 29, devotes a chapter to America's part in the World War and refers to the entire accord which existed between the United States and British navies. After paying a high tribute to Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., he says: "It was fortunate, indeed, for the Allied cause that Admiral Sims should have been selected to command the United States forces in European waters, for in addition to the qualities above mentioned (personal character and professional efficiency) he added the habit of speaking his mind with absolutely fearless disregard of the consequences." Referring to Admiral Sims's co-operation, Viscount Jellicoe continues: "He frequently telegraphed to the United States showing the tonnage of merchant ships sunk week by week in order to impress the Navy Department and the Government with the great urgency of the situation. I furnished him with figures which even we ourselves were not publishing." He acknowledges the excellent work of Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, in



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having built so many submarines in five months, and deplores that his company was unable to accept a contract for a hundred sloops after the United States entered the war because it was busy on American work. He criticizes severely the rule of Sir Eric Geddes at the Admiralty. The latter's introduction of railway and other organization experts upset the old Admiralty organization, one result being a total failure of the production of ships and munitions ever to reach the estimates by Geddes experts.

COAL IN ALASKA.

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Griffiths, U.S.N.R.F., who recently made the cruise to Alaskan waters in the U.S.S. *Idaho*, when Secretary Daniels visited that section of the Western coast, in an article on the "Industries of Alaska" in the *Idaho Yarn*, organ of the ship, says: "The principal coal mining region in Alaska is from where our vessel was anchored north for about three or four hundred miles, ranging from lignite, or very soft coal, at Homer, to the steaming coal from Chikiloon. A great difference of opinion exists as to the value of this coal for sea-going ships. Coal furnished to the U.S.S. *Vicksburg* at Anchorage last summer was very dirty, forming huge clinkers in the furnace. This condition can be remedied by washing, a process which eliminates the dirt and without which much of the bituminous coals of the state of Washington would be valueless. I am reliably informed that washers are to be installed in this field which will undoubtedly make this coal very satisfactory. There is also an oil field in Alaska to the eastward of Anchorage, known as the Katalla district."

HIS SWEETHEART'S NAME ON HIS MESSPLATE.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Ryerson, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, at Riverhead, Long Island, N.Y., who served as a Y.M.C.A. secretary in France during the World War, recently made a visit to Worcester, Mass., for the purpose of returning to George Allen, who served as a corporal in the 26th Division, A.E.F., a tin messplate which he picked up on the battlefield of St. Mihiel in September, 1918, having lost his own messplate. That which he found bore Mr. Allen's first name, his Army number and also the name "Grace," which were all marked in the metal. Dr. Ryerson brought the plate with him when he returned to the United States and later, by communicating with the War Department, ascertained the name and address of the owner. He found Mr. Allen in Worcester without difficulty, returned the plate and was told the former corporal was about to marry "Grace."

USEFUL TRAINING.

Her Soldier Husband: "One of the first things I learned in the Army was how to carry a seventy-pound pack on a twenty-mile march."

Mrs. Sububs: "How lovely! Now I must insist on your going shopping with me this afternoon."—*London Ideas*.

There is no getting around the fact that the aviators were the most swank of our Army in France. And you didn't need to tell 'em they were good.

Here is a favorite stunt the war correspondents used to pull on them in Paris:

An aviator, noticing the "C" on a correspondent's bras-

sard, would approach and the conversation would run something in this wise:

"I say, old man, what's the insignia mean that you've got on your arm?"

"That means I'm a correspondent. And, pardon me, but what do the silver wings on your chest stand for?"

"Why, don't you know? That means I'm an aviator, a pilot."

"Oh, that's it, is it?" I didn't know. You see, I've been up at the front all the time."—*The Red Diamond*.

"In case they send me up for long," said the old offender, facing his 'steenth court-martial, to his buddy, "look under my mattress and you'll find something I've been saving up for a rainy day. It won't do me no good, where I'm going. You can have it."

He got a six months' sentence and the buddy raced all the way back to the barracks to probe under the mattress. He found—

A shelter half.—*The Red Diamond*.

Civvy: "Buck Smithers killed himself, eh? How come?"

Cavvy: "Well, he was reported dead in that last Marne melee, but he turned up in a hospital and got invalided home. He sent three denials to Washington that he wasn't dead, but when they finally sent him a posthumous D.S.C. the darn fool felt he just had to make good."—*The Red Diamond*.

Two sailors visiting the Kirkwall cemetery on the shores of Scapa Flow came to this epitaph upon a moss covered stone—"Here lies a sailor and a virtuous man." One of the sailors seemed very much worried, whereupon the other asked, "What's the trouble?" The reply was, "What I want to know is why in Sam Hill they ever happened to bury these two people in the same grave?"—*The Tennessee Tar*.

Colonel: "What's this! The regimental band is quarantined? Very well, instruct your buglers to play the national anthem at retreat!"

Sergeant Bugler: "But there's only five notes on the bugle and —"

Colonel: "Damme, sir, this is war! What are a few notes more or less when nations are falling? Play it!"—*The Red Diamond*.

Four prisoners at Walter Reed Hospital escaped when one of them hit the guard over the head with a sock containing a bar of soap.

Outside of a hotel bathroom we can imagine no place where one could get soap of such deadly qualities.—*The Red Diamond*.

"Plumbers Advance."—Headline in a Federation of Labor paper.

In other words, the rolling kitchens are catching up with the troops.—*The Red Diamond*.

"You there, Simpkins, I hope I didn't see you spit in ranks just then?"

"I hope you didn't, too, sir."—*The Red Diamond*.



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